THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

CONTAINING

The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.

WITH A MAP OF INDIA.

Corrected up to March 1889.

BOMBAY:

Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 128,052—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1890.

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Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Friday.
B.L. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Pardtt	21st Feb.
† ASSAM	3034	500	G. W. F. Browne	28th ,,
B.L. PENINSULAR	5500	1000	W. J. Webber	7th Mar.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheil	14th ,,
B.L. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	21st ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	28th ,,
B.L. MASSILIA	4918	1000	C. Fraser	4th April.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigholl	11th ,,
B.L. PEKIN	3629	600	P. Harris	18th ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	25th ,,
B.L. MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	2nd May
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheil	9th ,,
B.L. KAISAR-I-HIND	4029	700	G. W. Atkinson	16th ,,
B.L. COROMANDEL	4500	800	L. Reeves	23rd ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheil	30th ,,
B.L. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	6th June.
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	13th ,,
B.L. ROHILLA	3511	700	M. de Horne	20th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheil	27th ,,

The steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway fare from Brindisi to London, by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

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Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon, before 10 a. m. on day of sailing.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain	1890.
ROME	5011	1000	A. W. Adamson	18th Mar,
ORIENTAL	5500	1000	E. Stewart	12th Apr.
PENINSULAR	5501	1000	W. J. Webber	13th May.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	On or about 1889.
MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	27th Feb.
KAISER-I-HIND	4029	700	G. W. Atkinson	13th Mar.
THAMES	4900	800	W. A. Seaton	27th Mar.

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Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 8th Jan. 1890.

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THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

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SINGAPORE	5,000	800	20th Feb. 1890.
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th Mar. 1890.
DOMENICO BALDUINO	5,000	800	1st April 1890.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

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STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
ESSAGNO	On the 8th March 1890.

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F. BOZZONI,

Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Jany. 18, 1890.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
aMARIA TERESA	R Deperis	4,200	600	21st Feb.
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st March.
AMPHITRITE	G. Nicolich	4,200	650	1st April.
aMEDUSA	G. Mettel	3,800	550	21st April.
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st May.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st June.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer aWill not call at Brindisi.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 450.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

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Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.

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STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
POSEIDON	L. Lemesich	1 200	650	15th March.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Mossowah, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MEDUSA	G. Mettel	3,800	550	21st Feb. '90

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

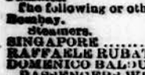
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 60, Church Gate Street. Bombay, 5th Feb. 1890.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.



THE well-known passenger steamer CLAN GRAHAM, 3,000 tons, Commander C. ALEXANDERSON, will leave Bombay for LIVERPOOL direct on or about 5th April.

Surgeon and Stewardess carried.

Saloon and state rooms all on upper deck.

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PASSAGES promptly engaged and best berths secured FREE OF COMMISSION, in P. and other LINERS; and also in selected NON-Liners as the "BEDOUIN," "WOODS," "MACGregor," from Rs. 200 to 300 to the Continent, and Rs. 300 to English ports, 1st Saloon.

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H. G. GELL,

Hon. Sec. *pro-tem* E. C. S. Association Bombay.

Byculla Club, 31st January 1890.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, at 11 a.m. on 23rd February, after arrival of incoming English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "KAVLANA" 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, 19th February.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,984 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 20th February, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,978 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 5th March.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.

THE S. S. "BUSHEER," 862 tons on or about TUESDAY, 18th February.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,

Bombay, 17th February, 1890. Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	T.R.	Commander.	To sail.
L HISPANIA	3380	Abrey	27th Feb.
ML ASIA	3260	Wm. Russell	11th Mar.
L PERSIA	3547	R. Hutchison	29th ,,
ML BRITANNIA	3069	Brown	19th April.
L NUBIA	3551	T G Knox	26th ,,
L ARABIA	3544	J. Laird	17th May.
ML HISPANIA	3380	Abroy	31st ,,

Steamers marked L proceed to Liverpool direct; those marked M to Marseilles only; steamers marked ML go to Liverpool via Marseilles and book passengers for both ports. Passengers by the Marseilles steamers can book through to London (overland from Marseilles). Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and an experienced stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for first-class passengers. All the state-rooms are on the upper deck. For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,

Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 10th Jan. 1890.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
EDEN HALL	R. N. Jones	3,600	400	22nd Mar. 90

This Steamer has good accommodation for a limited number of Passengers at moderate rates, but carries no Surgeon and Stewardess.

WERNETH HALL...A. Buck .....4,100 500 13th Apl. 90

This fast steamer has been specially built and adapted on every way for the Bombay trade, and carries both Surgeon and Stewardess.

Cabins are all on deck and forward of the Engines.

For further particulars apply to

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Do.	do. 10 ,, ,, do.	500
EDISON	do. 65 Incandescent Lamps, (20 c. p.)...	400
GRAMME	do. 20 Arc Lights of 500 c.p. each or 200 Incan. Lights of 20 c. p.	500
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GASSNER	Dry Cells. No Chemicals. Always ready. Lasts for ever.	
INCANDESCENT	Lamps, 3, 5, 10 and 20 c. p.	
INSULATED	CABLE, from 6 annas per yard.	
Do.	WIRE ,, 1 anna ,,	

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For Plates 12 by 10"	,, 235	Spare Slides for do.	,, 70

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Size of View.	Size of Group.	Diameter of Lens.	Price Rigid Setting.	Size of View.	Size of Group.	Diameter of Lens.	Price Rigid Setting.
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12 by 10	10 by 8	,, 2	,, 215	6 by 5	5 by 4	,, 1¼	,, 100
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Per dozen	1-6	2-0	2-12	5-4	7-12	13-12	22-0
Thickly Coated Landscape	1-8	...	3-8	6-0	9-0	14-8	...
Wrattan and Wainwright's	1-10	2-10	3-12	7-0	10-8	17-0	...
Do. Drop Shutters	2-2	...	4-8	8-0	...	...	...
Edward's	2-0	2-8	3-12	7-0	10-8	16-0	...

Size	4½ —	5 —	6½ —	8½ —	10 —	12 —	15 —
	3½	4	4½	6½	8	10	12
MARION'S Britannia...per doz-	Rs 1-5	2-0	2-12	5-0	9-8	13-0	...
ILFORD'S Yellow	,, 1-2	2-0	2-8	4-8	8-0	12-0	...
ILFORD'S White	,, 1-6	...	2-12	5-0	9-4	13-8	...
COWAN'S Chloride	,, 2-0	...	4-0	8-0	12-0	...	...
EASTMAN'S Bromide Paper.	,, 0-10	...	1-6	2-8	3-8	5-0	...

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A very choice general Wine of good body and bouquet. Per dozen, Rs. 12.

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CHATEAU LAFITTE. Of choice vintage, mellow, fine bouquet. Per doz., Rs. 34-0; Pts. Rs. 18.

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COCKLE'S PILLS,

OF PURE VEGETABLE INGREDIENTS AND FREE FROM MERCURY.

A RIDE TO KHIVA,

BY CAPTAIN FRED. BURNABY, ROYAL HORSE GUARDS.

PAGE 18 says:—

"Two pairs of boots, lined with fur, were also taken; and for physic, with which it is as well to be supplied when travelling in out-of-the-way places—some Quinine and Cockle's Pills—the latter a most invaluable medicine and one which I have used on the natives of Central Africa with the greatest possible success. In fact, the marvellous effects produced upon the mind and body of an Arab Sheik, who was impervious to all native medicines, when I administered to him five

COCKLE'S PILLS,

will never fade from my memory; and a friend of mine, who passed through the same district many months afterwards, informed me that my fame as a 'medicine man' had not died out, but that the marvellous cure was even then a theme of conversation in the bazaar."

THE PHARMACOPŒIA.

An extract from the second edition (page 188) of the translation of the Pharmacopœia of the Royal College of Physicians of London, by Dr. G. F. Collier, published by Longman and Company:—

"It is no small defect in this compilation (speaking of the new Pharmacopœia) that we have no purgative mass but what contains aloes, yet we know that hæmorrhoidal persons cannot bear aloes, except in the form of

COCKLE'S PILLS,

which chiefly consist of aloes, scammony, and colocynth, which, I think, are formed into a sort of compound extract, the acridity of which is obviated, I suspect, by an alkaline process, and by a fourth ingredient (unknown to me) of an aromatic tonic nature. I think no better and no worse of it for its being a patent medicine. I look at it as an article of commerce and domestic convenience, and do not hesitate to say it is the best made Pill in the Kingdom; a muscular purge, a mucous purge, and a hydrogogue purge combined, and their effects properly controlled by a dirigent and corrigent. That it does not commonly produce hæmorrhoids, like most aloetic pills, I attribute to its being thoroughly soluble, so that no undissolved particles adhere to the mucous membrane."

References for the above can be made to NARSEELAL DAMODERDAS MAPARA, No. 7, 3rd Bhoiwada and the PROPRIETORS of the QUININE BITTERS Co., Ld., Llanelly, South Wales.

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These Pills consist of a careful and peculiar admixture of the best and mildest vegetable aperients, with the pure extract of the flowers of the Camomile. They will be found a most efficacious remedy for derangement of the digestive organs and for torpid action of the liver and bowels, which produce indigestion and several varieties of bilious and liver complaints. They speedily remove irritation and the feverish state of the stomach—allay spasms—correct the morbid condition of the liver and organs subservient to digestion—promote a due and healthy secretion of bile, and relieve the constitution of all gouty matter and other impurities, which, by circulating in the blood, must injuriously affect the action of the kidneys—thus by removing the causes productive of so much discomfort, they restore the energies both of body and mind. To those who indulge in the luxuries of the table, these Pills will prove highly useful, occasioning no pain in their action, unless they meet with an unusual quantity of acrid bile and acid matter in the stomach and bowels. To Europeans on their arrival in India or China they are recommended as a preservative against the fatal disorders peculiar to tropical climates. Their occasional use, if combined with the strictest attention to diet, will be frequently found to remove at once by their influence over the secretions that congestive and unhealthy condition of the liver which is so often the earliest antecedent of severe febrile and constitutional disturbance. It must be understood that these Pills are not recommended as containing any new or dangerously active ingredients; on the contrary, they are characterised by a remarkable simplicity of combination; and whatever merit they may be found to possess depends as much upon the selection of pure drugs and the unusual labour and attention bestowed upon their subsequent preparation, as upon the acknowledged peculiarity of their composition. They are not recommended as a panacea, nor are they adapted to all complaints; but as a mild and efficacious aperient and tonic in the various forms of indigestion, it will not, perhaps, be an exaggeration to state that they have been resorted to under all systems of diet, changes of climate, or atmospheric alterations, with an extraordinary degree of success for 66 years. This celebrated family aperient may be had throughout the United Kingdom in boxes, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 11s. and 22s., as well as in India, China, New Zealand, and the Australian colonies.

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The most wonderful Pills in the world for Biliousness and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels. Their action is mild yet effectual; they do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the vegetable kingdom, may be taken by the most delicate of *either sex*, equally with the robust, merely regulating the dose according to the printed directions accompanying each box.

Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them and never leave home without them: an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two, which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

DR. DE ROOS' WORLD-FAMED GUTTÆ VITÆ, OR LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Spermatorrhœa, Exhaustion, Nervousness, Debility, Incapacity, Loss of Memory, and all those diseases for which Mercury, Sarsaparilla, &c., are not only employed in vain, but too often to the utter destruction of the sufferer's health. To the people of India, and similar enervating climates, as also all those who by indiscretion in early life, have ruined their constitutions, this miraculous life-reviving tonic will give, as it were, a new existence. This medicine strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, speedily removes nervous fears, renovates the impaired powers of life, and gradually invigorates the most shattered constitution. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary, the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price, 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle, of all the principal Merchants in India.

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THURSDAY, the 20th, will be reserved (from 1 p.m. to 5 p.m.) as a PURDAH DAY.

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Head Masters of Schools are requested to communicate with the Honorary Secretary, if they wish to make any special arrangements.

The rooms are now beautifully lit by Electric Light, which shows the Pictures to the greatest advantage.

February 13, 1890.

THE Anchor Line s. s. "HISPANIA," has arrived from GLASGOW, and LIVERPOOL, and is discharging in the Victoria Dock.

Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their Goods without delay.

Unless boats are sent alongside without delay to take delivery of packages exceeding in weight 30 cwts. they will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the Consignees.

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Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damages &c.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
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Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 17th February 1890.

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A CONCERT
WILL BE GIVEN AT THE
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THIS EVENING, 18th February, at 9-15 p.m.

FIRST PART.—MISCELLANEOUS.

1 Organ Solo ....War March from Athalie...Mendelssohn.
MR. R. N. MANT.
2 Bass Solo ....Hybrias the Cretan ....Elliott.
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HYMN OF PRAISE,
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Tickets may be obtained from Messrs. SOUNDY & Co. on and after Monday, 10th February, 1890.

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WORLD RENOWNED
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UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE
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LORD AND LADY REAY.

THE BOMBAY AMATEUR DRAMATIC SOCIETY will give a representation at the NOVELTY THEATRE of the highly successful ... Opera "The Yeoman of the Guard" by W. S. Gilbert and Sir A. Sullivan, on FRIDAY, the 14th March, MONDAY, 17th March, TUESDAY, 18th March, and during the following week, in aid of the funds of the European General Hospital and the Foundling Hospital.

Seats may be secured at SOUNDY and Co. on and after the 15th February.

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Says the *Bombay Gazette*:—"The artist . . . deserves credit for the vigilance with which he watches the course of events, even in dull times. . . . The paper is conducted with good humour and good feeling. . . . It seems to be a lively publication, . . which manages to be bright even in dull times."

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Says the *Indian Spectator*.—We have observed a steady improvement in its *Hindi Punch's* political cartoons; in fact, the whole outturn displays an improved taste and increasing desire to meet the requirements of the public, both European and Native. To those who cannot afford to take in the weekly issue, we would strongly recommend the *Pickings*, especially to European readers, for whom the investment would be cheap as well as safe."

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RECEPTION OF H. R. H. PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR OF WALES.

A MEETING of the EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE appointed to organise a reception for H. R. H. PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR of WALES, will be held in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, on WEDNESDAY, 19th instant, at 5-15 p.m., when the attendance of members is particularly requested.

L. H. BAYLEY,
Chairman.

Bombay, 17th Feb. 1890.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE OF COMMISSARIAT STORES, PRESERVED PROVISIONS, TEA, UTENSILS, ROPES, SCALES SHIP LOGS, &c., &c.,

Under instructions from C. A. Turner, Esquire, the Receiver, appointed in Suit Nos. 85 and 86 of 1886, Suliman Lucku vs. Vulibhoy Khanbhoy and others; MESSRS MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Company will sell, by Public Auction, THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 18th inst, at 2 p.m. in the Godowns in the Military Store Lane, Fort (near the Shipping Office) the same comprising a number of Tea Chests, Cases of Boiled Mutton, Corned Beef, Essence of Beef, Soups, Mixed Vegetables, preserved Potato, Cocoa and Milk, Bar Soaps Water Filter, Ship logs, Gauge Glasses, large Copper Cooking Pots, Copper Sols, Copper Measures Iron and Enamelled Utensils, Grain Scoops, Choppers, Deck Scrapers, Guindies, Coils of Manilla Ropes, Wire Ropes, Varnish, Acid, Borax, Boots, Slippers, Leather Belts, &c.

SALE OF Surplus and Unserviceable Stores, Stoneware Pipes and Junctions, Meters Iron, Brass, Tents, &c.

Under instructions from E. C. K. Ollivant, Esq. C. S., C.I.E., the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction at the Municipal stores, Pulton Road (behind the Crawford Market) on THURSDAY the 20th February, 1890 at 2 p.m., the following:—A number of stoneware pipes, Bends, Junctions Flap Traps, brass cocks, Spindles coupling ferrules, pickaxes, powrahs scrapers, spanners, files, tools tanks, gratings, locks, leather hoses, baskets, rammers, buckets, poles, yokes, ropes, lamps, tins, woods, casks, tubs, scales, lead, wrought, and cast iron, fire bars, iron drums. Instrument box, staves, stencil plates tapes, meters, copper Gallons, Gindy, Bar soap, Lawn Movers, Clock, Stamping presses, Iron safe, Anvil, Timber scrap; Tents Chairs, Harness, Mill stones, Meters and coal ashes at, N. S. Pumping station, Carnac Bunder.

On FRIDAY, the 21st instant, at 1 p.m.; at the Love Grove Pumping station, Worli, a large quantity of coal ashes.

SALE OF WESTERN INDIA FLOUR MILL CO., LD., (IN LIQUIDATION).

Under instructions from C. A. Turner, Esq., Liquidator of the Western India Flour Mill Co., Ld., (in Liquidation), Messrs MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, the whole going concern in one lot, with the buildings, &c., on a day to be fixed hereafter. Full particulars will be given hereafter.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO

Bombay, 18th February 1890.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BOMANJI DOSSABHOY,

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT BUTCHER STREET; HOOSEIN KHAN KHELIFA STREET AND SEWRI MOTI.

Under instructions on behalf of the mortgagee Mr. Dadabhoy Ebrahim and on account and risk of the estate of the mortgagor the late Hajee Sheer Mahomed Haji Amanoola Mr. BOMONJI DOSSABHOY is instructed to sell by Public Auction at the respective premises the undermentioned valuable properties in different lots as under on the dates and at the time here inafter mentioned

LOT No. I.

On TUESDAY the 25th instant at 4 O'clock p. m. on the premises. All that piece or parcel of and partly Government and partly Fazendari and whereof the Government ground admeasures 63 square yards and Fazendari ground admeasures 1724-9 square yards together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house and premises standing thereon, situate in and fronting the east side of Butcher street in the subdistrict of Bombay without the Fort of Bombay and bounded as follows; that is to say on the East partly by the house of Dhaklia Surfoo, partly by the house of Aminabai, wife of Hajee Mujjee, on the west by the Butcher street aforesaid, on the North partly by the house of Ahmed Batta, and partly by the sweepers, passage and the house of Dhaklia Surfoo Poonjun, on the South by the Butcher Bazar Slaughter house now the property of Hassum Tajoo bearing No. 1583 of the Collector of Land Revenue, and formerly assessed by the Collector of Assessment under old No. 9 and at present under street No. 49-53 and Ward No. 314.

LOT No. II.

On WEDNESDAY the 26th instant at 4 O'clock p.m. on the premises All that piece or parcel of land or Government ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate and being in the island of Bombay fronting on the east side of Hoosein Khan Khelifa Street in the sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 17 2-9 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows; that is to say on the east by the said Hoosein Khan Khalifa Street, on the west by the property formerly of Mahomed Fazoo, but now of the said Hajee Ananoola bin Hajee Amdoola bin Hajee Amdoola, on the south by the house of Shak Badhimjee bin Shaik Allanjee, and on the north by a house of Dhakha Pujun, and which said premises are registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1,338 new survey No. 2026 and in the books of the Collector of Assessment formerly under No 13. and now under ward No 411 street No 36-38.

LOT No III.

On THURSDAY, the 27th instant at 4 o'clock p.m. on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or batty ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house hereditaments and premises built erected and standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay at Sewri Moti in the registration subdistrict of Bombay registered in the books Collec or of Land Revenue under old No 111,880 assessed by the Collector of Assessment under old No 14 and now under ward No 3,318 (1 3318 (2) street No 559,559 A containing by admeasurement 3900 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows: on the East by Government saltpans on the west by the public passage, on the north by the oart of Nowrojee, and on the south by the vacant ground of Jemsetjee.

The above properties are sold in exercise of the power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgage dated the 17th day of December 1885, and made between the said Haji Sher Mohamed Haji Amanoola, Fatmabai widow of Haji Amanoolla bin Hamidoola, and Meherbibi wife of Fakir Mahomed Joo ub and daughter of the said Haji Amanoola Haji Hamidoola of the one part and Mohomedbhoy Ebrahim of the other part. An assignment of the said mortgage dated the 2nd day of September 1887, and made between the said Mohamedbhoy Ebrahim of the one part and the said Datoobhoy Ebrahim of the the other part, and an Indenture of mortagage dated the 20th day of November 1888 and made between the said Haji Sher Mahomed Amanoola of the one part, and the said Datoobhay Ebrahim of the other part,

For further paticulars and conditions of sale application should be made to Messrs Thakurdas Dharamsi and Cama the mortgagees attorneys at their office No, 23 Rampart Row Fort or to the undersigned auctioneer,

BOMANJI DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer.

Bombay, February 18, 1890.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY
7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF DAMAGED BHOWNUGGAR COTTON.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 18th instant, at 3 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at Apollo Bunder on account of the Underwriters.

GLADE—147 full-pressed bales fine Bhownuggar cotton sea-water damaged

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF GRAIN SWEEPINGS, OLD WOOD, IRON, &c., AT THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

Under instructions from the Superintendent Prince's Dock, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at the Prince's Dock THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 18th instant at 2 p.m.

A quantity of grain sweepings, old wood, iron, &c.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General Messrs CRAWFORD & Co will sell by Public Auction at their Room; THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 18th instant at 2 p.m. the effects of the late Mr. C FREEBOROUGH consisting of dining table, arm chairs, sideboard, camp tables, easy chair, iron bedstead, wardrobe, dressing and wash-han tables, glassware, crockery, spoons and forks, table and hanging lamps, wines, wearing apparel portmanteaux, &c. The effects of the late Mr G. SKOLL, consisting of crockery wearing apparel, tin trunk, &c.

The Property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE BLACKWOOD AND TEAKWOOD HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c. AT APOLLO STREET, FORT.

Under instructions from the Trustees of the estate of Gangjee Veerjee lately trading as dealers in furniture under the name of Gangee Veerjee & Co., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Apollo Street, Fort, opposite the Old Secretariate, TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 19th inst. at 1 p.m., the whole of the valuable stock-in-trade consisting of blackwood and teakwood French polished carved and plain household furniture, plated ware, crockery and glassware, table and hanging lamps, pictures, iron bed stead, table ornaments, flower vases, &c. &c.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

UNRESERVED SALE OF SUPERIOR FANCY WOOLLEN CLOTH.

On THURSDAY next the 20th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

A consignment containing 5 cases of superior fancy woollen cloth for coats, trousers and suits, just landed ex-s.s. "Govino," consisting of hairline coating, worsted coating, fancy suiting, diagonal coating, stripe coating, drab Moscow, check suiting, fancy tweed suiting, Corks blackserge, Melton, Beaver diagonal curl coating, black and white suiting, stripe suiting, curl serge, check worsted coating, vicuna, twill, mix diagonals, &c.

The pieces which are from 10 to 12 yards in length will be sold singly to suit all buyers, and are now on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT FIRST ISRAEL MAHOLLA.

By order of Noor Mahamed Jalrazbhoy Peerbhoy, Esq., the surviving mortgagee, and by virtue of the power of sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 3rd day of May 1886, and on account and risk of the mortgagors Dhunjeebhoy Raghoo and Noor Mahamed Raghoo, Messrs, CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises the undermentioned valuable property on FRIDAY, the 21st day of February instant, at 4 p.m.

All that piece of Government ground, with the dwelling house standing thereon, situate fronting on the east side of First Israel Moholla, in the sub-district of Bombay, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 761, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under ward No. 1692, street No. 41-1, a measuring 85 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the house of Rahimbhoy Jeevraj, on the west by the said First Israel Moholla, on the north by the public road called Cambarwada Street, and on the south by the house of Abdul Khan bin Abdul Rahim.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made to Messrs Thakurdass, Dharamsi, and Cama the mortgagee's attorneys, at their office No. 23, Rampart Row, Fort

BONA FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 1 p.m, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Chinchpoogly, opposite H. E. the Persian Consul's bungalow, on account of the concerned, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, made to order, rich crockery and glassware, best electro-plated ware, rich table ornaments pictures, Brussels carpet, Tucker's hanging Argand lamps rich glass steam 16-light chandelier and double wall shades rich velvet door curtains, a first rate large musical box playing Hindoostani airs, handsome English, built spring landau by Kesterton, English-made C spring dog-cart, garden plants in tubs and pots, &c. &c.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BONA FIDE.

On SUNDAY, the 23rd instant, at 1 p. m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and CO. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Bandora Hill, the valuable household furniture, glassware, pictures, a grand piano by Richard Lipp and Soene, a double-barrelled rifle gun, &c. &c., the property of M. D. CAMA, Esq', proceeding up-country.

Catalogues will be published, and the property is on view

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, February 18th, 1890.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.
EPPS'S COCOA.
BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labled thus:—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.

ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a week, contains shipping arrivals, departures, exports, imports, and other commercial news. Subscription —Rs. 10 per year.

NOTICES,

BHAVNAGAR HARBOUR WORKS.

TENDERS will be received up to the 1st March, 1890 for the supply of five hundred tons of DAVISONS WEST HARTLEY COALS, to be delivered at the port of BHAVNAGAR.

The tenders should be addressed to the STATE ENGINEER BHAVNAGAR, and should specify proposed date of delivery.

Bhavnagar, 11 February 1890.

NOTICE.

DR. AND MRS. MULLER, living at Darlington, in the Count of Durham, would be glad to communicate with any parents residing in India who are anxious to provide a temporary home for their children in England. "For particulars apply to A. LUCAS, Dhulia, Khandesh."

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION.

THE THIRTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the Oriental Loan Association, Limited, will be held at Albert Building, on TUESDAY, the 4th proximo, at 3 p.m.
(1). To receive Director's Report and Audited Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1889.
(2). To declare a Dividend.
(3). To elect a Director and Auditor.
(4). To transact any other Business that may be brought before the Meeting.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.

Bombay, 14th February, 1890.

THE UNCOVENANTED SERVICE GENERAL PROVIDENT ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, RATNAGIRI.

For forms of application, &c., apply to the
Hony. Sec., Satara—Mr. G. SCOTT, Depy. Collector and Magistrate.
„ Ratnagiri—Mr. K. N AGASHI. Accountant, Collector's Office.
„ Bombay—Mr CURSETJEE COOVERJEE MODY, Chief Ledger Keeper Stores, Audit Branch G. I. P. Railway.
„ Sholapore—Mr. SITTARAM VISRAM SETT GHANDY, Accountant Collector's Office.

SOUTHERN-MAHRATTA RAILWAY COMPANY LIMITED.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the supply of OILS, TALLOW, and COTTON WASTE, during the year commencing 1st April 1890, Delivery will be taken at the Store Depots at Hubli, Ghorpuri, or Bangalore.

Specifications and forms of Tenders for delivery at any of the above Depots can be obtained from the Storekeeper at Hubli.

Tenders must reach the office of the Agent and Chief Engineer, Dharwar, not later than 4th March 1890, and the covers should be headed Tenders for the Tallow and Cotton Waste.

The Agent and Chief Engineer does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender. For any further information apply to the Storekeeper, Hubli.

J. G. LINDSAY, Col., R. E.,
Agent and Chief Engineer.

Dharwar, 3rd February 1890.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.
NOTICE TO RAILWAY CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the CONSTRUCTION of the EXTENSION of the MYSORE STATE RAILWAY to Hanjengud, a distance of 15 miles.

Quantities have been taken out for three mile sections, and offers will be received for the construction of one or more of them.

Tenders addressed under registered cover to the Agent and Chief Engineer, Dharwar, and marked Tender for Nanjengud Extension will be received up to noon, on 15th March 1890.

The Agent and Chief Engineer does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

Printed copies of all specification, bills of quantities, and the form of agreement can be obtained from the Agent and Chief Engineer, Dharwar, on payment of Rs. 2.

Each tender must be accompanied by a remittance of Rs. 1,000 as Earnest money. This will be returned if the offer is not accepted and forfeited if the tender is withdrawn.

Five per cent. of the cost of the work tendered for will have to be deposited as security for the due completion of the contract.

The work is to be completed within six months of the acceptance of the tender.

Sections and drawings of all bridges, and other works can be seen at the Agent and Chief Engineer's Office, Dharwar.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CROFT, WELLS & Co.,
Custom House Road,
SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS
OF

CROFTS' Very Old Tawny Port Wine.
GONNE CROFT & Co.'s Finest Old Scotch Whiskey.
DAVID SMITH & Co.'s Scotch Whiskey.
ARDEONAIGH Whiskey.
GLEN MUCHKIN Whiskey.
STANLEY and GRIMMS' Clarets, Chablis, Sauterne, and Burgandies.
JULES GRIMMOND Three Stars Brandy.
THIERRY & Co.'s Cognac (extra fine quality) Brandy.
T. HINE & Co.'s Fine Old Pale Cognac Brandy.
GENUINE Allasch-Doppelt Kummel,
LAGARDE & Co.'s Saumer, &c., &c., &c.

CROFT, WELLS & Co.,
BOMBAY.

HIGH CLASS.
COGNAC BRANDY.
AGED AND MATURED IN WOOD.
LAFAYETTE & Co.'s WIRE BRAND.

	Per doz. Rs.	a.
BLACK CAPSULE OLD CLUB, "20 Years Old," Guaranteed	50	0
WHITE CAPSULE (Four Diamonds) Very Choice	38	0
GREEN (Three Diamonds) Extra Soft Old Pale	34	0
BLUE (Two Diamonds) Very Soft Old Pale	30	0
YELLOW (One Diamond) Soft Old Pale	26	0
ORDINARY PEG BRANDY.		
ALEXANDRE & Co.'s ELEPHANT BRAND	21	0
JULES LENNOX & C.'s ANCHOR	20	0
LAGRANGE & Co.'s 3 COCKS	18	0

The above Prices are subject to 5 per cent discount for Cash.

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Traders.

R. RAMCHANDRA & CO.,
APOLLO HOUSE, FORT, BOMBAY.
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA.

REGENT PARK CANINE SURGERY.
Patronised by Royalty, June 18, 1879.
Oct. 25, 1879, His Highness the Khan of Kelat.

MR. SPENCE, for convenience of residents in India, to avoid delay in answering letters quotes the following prices:—

BLOODHOUNDS	£25 each.
DEERHOUNDS	£20 „
MASTIFFS	£20 „
BOARHOUNDS	£20 „
BULL DOGS	£20 „
BULL TERRIERS	£10 „
FOX TERRIERS	£10 „
IRISH TERRIERS	£10 „
WELL-BROKEN POINTERS, SETTERS, AND RETRIEVERS	£20 „
WELL-BROKEN SPANIELS	£10 „

Apply
MR. CHAAS. BELL SPENCE, M.R.C.V.S.,
Lanark Villas, Maida Vale London.

FANCY STATIONERY.

The Bombay Gazette Office
16, ESPLANADE, ALBERT BUILDINGS.

		Rs.	a.
Canvas Note and Envelopes, B quality	per packet	1	0
Calico Note and Envelopes	„	0	12
Brown Holland Note and Envelopes	„	0	12
Do. do. Grey Calico	„	1	4
Do. do. Correspondence Cards		0	12
Grey Calico Correspondence Cards		0	12
Floral Note and Envelopes	per packet	0	12
Botanic Note and Envelopes			
Autumn Leaves		0	12
Ivy Correspondence		1	8
"Just a few Words" Correspondence		0	12
Assorted		0	12
Primrose, Bouquet	per packet	0	12
Times Correspondence	„	0	12
Royal Nursery Correspondence	„	0	12
Cinderella		0	12
Canvas Shell		0	12
Coin and Frog, assorted		0	12
Parcel Post Cabinet	each	2	4
Fascination Cabinet		3	0
Saratoga Cabinet		3	0
Three Volume Cabinet		4	0
C-24 Cabinet	each	3	0
British Lion and Note and Envelopes	per packet	0	12
Old Saxon Correspondence		0	12
Assorted Superfine and Super Vellum Correspondence		0	12
Imperial Linen Bank Note	per packet	0	12
Athole and Warwick's Note and Envelopes		0	12
Extra Fine Vellum Par and Sil Society, assorted		0	12

INSURANCES.

EXAMPLES OF THE COST
OF ASSURANCE TO A MAN AGED 30 NEXT BIRTHDAY.

Rs. 10,000 payable at death would cost at the rate of—

Rs. 26-13-4 per mensem	(a)	If premiums are payable for whole of life; or
Rs. 35-1-4 „	(b)	If premiums are limited to 20 years;* or
Rs. 41-8-0 „	(c)	If premiums are limited to 15 years;* or
Rs. 45-13-4 „	(d)	If the Sum Assured is made payable at age 50, or at death if previous.*

AFTER being three years in force, each year's payment of premium secures a proportionate part of Sum Assured as explained in Prospectus. For instance, after five years a man Assured under plan *b* would be entitled to a *Free* Paid-up Policy for 5/20ths of Sum Assured, *viz.*, Rs. 2,500, should he wish to discontinue future payments.

THE same provisions if commenced at age 40 n. b. would cost respectively (*a*) Rs. 34-9-4, (*b*) Rs. 41-14-8, (*c*) Rs. 48-5-4, (*d*) Rs. 91-2-8 per mensem.

Note.—It is an advantage to effect Provisions of this nature early in life. By delay the rate of subscription increases; Death may occur before the Provision is effected, or Health may fail and render the life ineligible for Assurance.

Bombay Branch: GEORGE OLIVER, Secretary,
Standard Buildings, Hornby Row. Standard Life Office.

N.B.—The Company's Indian Rates have been recently reduced.

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE

PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the
TREBLE BENEFIT
ENDOWMENT POLICIES

NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT of an Endowment, a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

ENQUIRY-FORM
AS TO THE COST OF
A Sum to be received at a specified age
(or at Death, if previous),
with the ALTERNATIVE of
A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the ______ Day of ____________ 18__ what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. ____________ to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?

Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum?

Name ____________
Address ____________
Occupation ____________
188

Full Particulars on Application, and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances may be had from—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay,
or any of the Agents of the Company.

* This may be altered to 40, 45, 55, or 60.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 7,500,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	„ 2,600,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
FIRE INSURANCE Co., "NSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000
MARINE INSURANCE.	
The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The NEW SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE CO.	

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in best and safest Securities, now amount to
£5,672,040-17-8 STERLING.
FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDING SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1862 .... £300,690
1875 .... £988,156
1886 .... £955,033

LIFE BRANCH.
NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES!
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,257,609

GROWTHS OF FUNDS.

1871	£2 196,972		8	1881	£4,673,290	5	1
1876	£3,492,950	1	4	1886	£5,672,040	17	8

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company
Hummum-street.

HOT WEATHER RETREAT.

KHANDALLA HOTEL, Khandalla, and IGUTPURI HOTEL, Igutpuri.

These HOTELS are spendidly situated, and within easy distance from Railway Stations. Open to sea-breeze on every side, and commands a magnificent and a charming view all round.—Apply to

NANABHOY FRAMJEE & SONS,
Khandalla and Igutpuri.

REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.—By W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price annas 8 postage free.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
CAPITAL ....£3,200,000.
LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

LONDON OFFICE, 32 Threadneedle Street, E.C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods, at rates to be obtained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDITS payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks, received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

X. CASTELLI,
Manager.

Rampart Row, W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE—39A, Threadneedle Street, London.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £933,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £465,150
RESERVE FUND £120,000

LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ld.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Fixed Deposits—
For 12 months, at 5 per cent. per annum, and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon, Mandalay, and Delhi. It grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	$4,400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman—H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.

Hon. John Bell-Irving.	S. C. Michaelson, Esq.
W. G. Brodie, Esq.	J. S. Moses, Esq.
T. E. Davies, Esq.	L. Poesnecker, Esq.
J. F. Holliday, Esq.	N. A. Siebs, Esq.
Hon. B. Layton.	E. A. Solomon, Esq.

Chief Manager—G. E. NOBLE, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING Co., Ld.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

Amoy.	Hankow.	Penang.
Bankok.	Hiogo.	Saigon.
Batavia.	Iloilo.	San Francisco
Bombay.	Lyons.	Singapore.
Calcutta.	Manila.	Tientsin.
Foochow.	New York.	Yokohama.
Peking	Hamburg	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. on daily balances.

On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 5 per cent. Terms for shorter periods on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,
Acting Agent.

Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at Mangoe Lane, Calcutta

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.

DEPOSITS received, subject to 12 months' notice, at 5 per cent. per annum; for shorter periods rates will be furnished on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.

REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay, Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over, Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short periods granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.

GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.

REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted, Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY. S. KING & CO., LONDON.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE RAILWAY Co., LD.
ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY COMPANY the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDERABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hyderabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles, are the suburbs of Hyderabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDERABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM, and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTEL-KEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising.*

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines in Western India. Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charge in English or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 3 feet long and 2 feet broad, Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent. twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager of the "Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road Fort.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS:

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	All	8 pct.	937½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	All	10 do.	990
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	All	11 do.	800
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	All	6 do.	125
Hong. and Shanghai	60,000	$125	All	..	£55
National Bank	37,320	250	125	5 do.	185

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
Alcock Ashdown	1,000 / 750	200 / 150	200 / 150	10 p.ct	207 / 150
Badham Pile & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 14	140
Empty Co., Ld.	625		185	Nil	52
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		00	0	6 p.c.	600
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	750	500	500	10 p.c.	620
Bombay Ice Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	Rs. 5	88
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	180	Rs.	3,075
Do. (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	45	Rs.	770
Municipal Bonds	...	...	...	p.c	105
Clydesdale Dyeing Co.	1,000	500	...	...	90
Cooper, Madon Ld.	3,000	100	100	Rs.	5
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	40 nl
Delhi and Northern India Flour	1,500	200	300	...	170
Geyer & Co. Ld.	500	100	40	...	40
Indian Guaranteed Suretyship As.	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.	11
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	12,000	25	25		4½
Kurrachee Lighterage	500	256	250	...	75
Kemp & Co., Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26½	350
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	00	100	Rs. 10	75
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	13 p.c.	70
Napier Foundry	500	100	100	...	60
Oriental Government Security Life As.	5,000	200	50	10 p.c.	210
Oriental Loan Asso.	5,000	20	20	8 p.s.	21
Port Canning Co.	6,000	000	1000	Rs. 20	360
Royal Flour Mills	2,400	100	100	5	65
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs.	99
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	...	9 p.c.	100
Southwell and Austin.	1,000	...	95	...	80
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,000	25	500	Rs. 5-8	12
Treacher & Co., Ld.	1,305	500	100	Rs. 85	1,210
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,500	100		Rs. 10	130
Western India Flour M Mody & Co	,000	1	125	Nil.	35 / 25
Bhownugger City P. & M. Co., Ld	550	250	250	Rs. 15	230

PRESS COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	Rs. 75	1,125
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs. 20	
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	700
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	245
ellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	405
Brent's Cawnpore P.	0	20	200	Rs. 16	105
Bombay Cotton Press.	100	2	125	Rs. 20	132½
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 55	315
East India Press Co.	0	1,090	1,000	Rs. 130	1,225
English Press & Mfg.	400	259	..	Rs. 30	190
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 0	1,325
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 80	505
Harvey & Sabapathy	450	500	500	Rs. 25	445
Khangaum Cotton Press Co	240	450	All	Rs. 45	370x1
Manmar Manig. Co.	1,400	250	250	Rs. 25	180
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	Rs. 0	55
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 50	422½
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,350	500	500	Rs. 45	512½
New Indian Press	1,000	125	125	Rs. 11	85
New P. of W. Press	600	400	All	Rs. 40	320
Sabapathy Press Co. Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500	Rs. 50	500
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 50	470
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,300	1,000	Rs. 120	1,150
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	50	Rs. 25	515
Volkart Press	605	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	575
Khamgaum Manfg. Co	400		250		600

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
Ahmedabad S. & W.	1,308	1,000	1,000	..	1300
Albert Edward Mills		00	80	R	300
Anglo-Indian Spinning & Mfg. Co., Ld.	9,345	100	100	2	77
Alfred Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	...	23
Ahmedabad Ginning	700	1,000	1,000	..	—
Ahmedabad Mfg. & Calico Printing Co.	4,800	125	125	..	..
Ambica S. & M. Co.	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	
Alliance Cotton Mfg.	1,800	100	1,000	Rs. 20	400
Bellary S. & W. Mill	871	50	50	Rs. 24	485
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	600	50	50	Rs. 25	400
Bombay National Mfg. Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000		510
Bombay United S. & W. Co.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 3	625
Berar Manufacturing Co., Ld.	2,75	20	20	Rs. 0	130
Central India S. & W. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	4,500	50	50	Rs. 55	860
City of Bombay Mf'g. Ld	770	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	925
Colaba Land & Mill Ld	4,000	70	70	Rs. 25	595
Connaught Mills Ld.	840	0	0	Rs. 1	600
Coorla S. & W. Ld.	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	450
David Mills Co., Ld.	1,600	50	Rs. 40	Rs. 25	440
Dhun Mills, Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	900
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,415½	50	50	Rs.	500
Framjee Petit S. and Mf'g. Co., Ld.	250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	460
Gordon S. & Mf'g. Co.	700	150	150	Rs. 20	112½
Guzerat Ginning & Mfg. Co., Limited		1,000	1,000	..	..
Guzerat S. & W. Co.	420	1,000	1,000	..	
Hindustan S. & W. Mills Co., Ld.	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	700xd
Howard & Bullough Mills Co., Ld.	1,500	50	50		700
Hinganghat Mill Co.,	700	575	500	Rs. 37	725nom
Hyderabad Deccan S.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	705
Indian Mfg Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	875
Imperial Cotton Mills	1,360	500	5	Rs. 2	420
Jamshed Mfg. Co.	1,000	25	25	Rs. 1	280
James Greaves Mill	1,320	5	5	Rs.	600
Jaffer Ali S. & W. Co., Ld., Original	600	50			100
Increased	1,485	25	2	Rs. 1	
Jubilee Mfg. Co Ld.	—	900	1,000		615
Jewraj Balloo S. & W.	1,100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	840
Khandesh S. & W.	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	560
Khattow Makanjee S.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	545
Lukhmidas Khimjee	1,000	00	1,000	Rs. 50	780
Leopold S. Bleaching	3,500	0	100	Rs. 5	150
Madras United S.	6004		1,000	Rs. 100	1,950
Mahaluxmi S. & W.	650	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	400nl
Maharaja Mysore S.	4,500	100	100	Rs. 7	10
Mazagon S. & Mfg.	5,000	250	250	Rs. 5	105
Morarjee Goculdas S.	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,650
Maneckjee Petit Mfg.	4,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,122½
New Great Eastern	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	600
National S. & W. Co	600	1,000	1,000		250
Oriental S & W. Co.	5,720		625	Rs. 12½	350
People of India S.	1,000	50	250	Rs.	60
Presidency Mills Co.	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,060
Prince of Wales S.	2,189		125	...	10
Queen S. & W. Co.	799	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	685
Ripon Mfg. Co., Ld	641	1,000	1,300	Rs. 5	1,050
Sassoon S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,59
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld.	1,71	50	50	...	500
Sholapore S. & W. Co		10	1,000	Rs. 60	1,275
Soonderdas S. & W	65	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	415
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co., Ld.	2,400	250	252	Rs 15	265
Swadeshi Mills Co., Ld	4,000	500	500	..	270
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 4	600
Sun Mills Ld	1,300	250	250	..	250
Victoria Mfg. Co., Ld.	600	0	1,000	Rs. 25	375
Veeramgaum S. & Mfg	800	500	500		..
Venishunker Luxmishunker Cotton Mill Co., Ld.		500	..	Rs. 20	500
Western India S.	1	1,000		Rs. 25	445

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
Bombay Fire	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	825
Empire Fire	..	5,000	1,000	Rs. 75	800
Indian Fire	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,05
Prince of Wales	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,650

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
G. I. P. R. Gt 5 per ct	...	£10	All	at 5 p.c	2,55
B. B. & C. I. R. Guarantd 5 per cent	...	£ 18	...	at 5 p.c	420

SUMMARY.—With the further south-eastward movement of the barometric depression, the centre of which now lies somewhere to the eastwards of Raipur, the barometer has risen rapidly in the Punjab, the North-West Provinces, Rajputana, Central India, Gujarat and also at Jacobabad, Saugor, Hoshangabad and Khandwa, briskly in Berar and moderately to slightly in several other places. Readings are nearly uniform to the westwards of Longitude 76°, but to the eastwards the gradients are moderately steep. Pressure is still considerably below the average, the deficiency being considerable at Raipur. Wind directions have changed everywhere, they being now generally south-westerly in the Punjab and the North-West Provinces, north-westerly at Raipur, Malegaon, Sholapur, Goa, Mangalore and Negapatam, and south-easterly or north-easterly in most other places. The winds in Sind and Gujarat are still moving cyclonically, and the wind force is still moderately strong. The winds have been generally light in the Madras Presidency, Mysore, and on the Malabar Coast, rather strong at Raipur, Karachi and Rajkot and at stations in the North-West Provinces. This morning's observations show that winds are increasing in force at Goa, Raipur and Rajkot. A few stations excepted, the maximum temperature continues everywhere to be above the mean of the season, and the excess is considerable at Malegaon, Nagpur, Raipur, Jubulpore, Jhansi, Saugor, Karachi and Allahabad. Maximum readings above 95° were recorded at Nagpur, Akola. Malegaon. Poona, Sholapur, Bellary and Cuddapah. Nights are coal at Masulipatam, Trichinopoly and Negapatam, and hot in all other districts. The lowest temperature last night was 55° at Delhi and Agra. Humidity has again risen in several places, and skies are nearly overcast in the Punjab, North-West Provinces, Sind, Rajputana, Gujarat, Central India, and partially cloudy at some few other places. No rain has fallen at any station since yesterday. Fresh winds are likely to be experienced at Goa, Karwar, and Belgaum, and moderately strong winds in the Central and North-West Provinces, more particularly at and in the neighbourhood of Raipur.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Polo on the Maidan, 4-45 p.m.
Lecture at the Cowasjee Framjee Institute, 6 p.m.
Bombay Art Exhibition, 7 a. m. to 8 p.m.
Bombay Philharmonic Society's Concert, Town Hall, 9-15 p.m.
Switchback Railway.
Columbia Skating Rink, 5 to 7-30 and 8-30 to 11 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Sir Lancelot (barque), from Mauritius; and Assam (s), Aden.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Activa (s), for Barcelona; Hindoo (s), Cutch Mandvi, &c.; and Pemba (s), Persian Gulf.

THE BOMBAY HUNT.—The next meet will take place at the Rifle Butts on Thursday, 20th, not Wednesday, as previously advertised.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.—The approximate return of traffic for the week ended 8th February, 1890, shows a decrease of Rs. 2,44,360, in receipts.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.—The approximate return of traffic for the week ended 8th February, 1890, shows a decrease of Rs. 1,66,879, in receipts.

POSTAL NOTICE.—With effect from the 19th instant the charges on Foreign Money Orders and British Postal Orders will be regulated by Schedule 30, *viz.* 1s. 4½d. per rupee.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Chilka entered the dock on Saturday, and the steamers Hispania, Rufford Hall, and Busheer on Sunday, and the s. s. Taif left the Dock on Saturday.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamers Rheinfels, Egremont Castle, Hurworth, and Lancashire entered the dock on Saturday, and the s. s. Mobile, and ship Sir Lancelot on Sunday. The s. s. Indramayo left the dock on Saturday.

LOST CURRENCY NOTES.—Dhondoo Saba, residing at Agripada, Byculla, reports that he dropped from his pocket on Saturday last two currency notes, one for Rs. 10 and the other for Rs 5, somewhere about Duncan Road.

POLO ON THE MAIDAN.—The game this evening will be:—Stripes—Capt. Phayre, Mr. Barton, Capt. Baxter, Mr. Lovett, and Mr. Hume, *vs.* White—Messrs. Graham, Prevost, Warden, and Robertson. Play to commence at 4-45.

MILL ACCIDENT.—Gungaram Rama, employed at the Britania Mills, Fergusson Road, on Sunday last, got his right hand taken off at the wrist, whilst at work in the blow-room machine. He is at present under treatment in the J. J. Hospital.

AN UNSAFE HOUSE.—On Saturday last, a three-storied house, situated at Temker Mohla, belonging to a Mahomedan woman, named Ashabee, residing at Memon Mohla, showed signs of falling, when the tenants at once vacated it. Information regarding the state of the house has been sent to the Building Department of the Bombay Municipality.

DNYAN PRASARAK MANDALI.—The fourth lecture of the season 1889-90 is to be delivered under the auspices of the above Society, at the Framji Kavasji Institute, at 6 p.m., this evening, by Dr. Krishnarao B. Bullel on "The Causes and Prevention of the Diseases of the Eye." The lecture will be illustrated by diagrams, and is open to the public.

SOCIEDADE PHILHARMONICA D. CARLOS.—At a largely attended meeting on Sunday last, presided over by Dr. L. J. Pinto, a Portuguese Philharmonic Society, under the above denomination was started, and a strong committee was appointed to carry out its objects. The Society is backed up by the support and sympathy of many leading members of the community. Much enthusiasm and unanimity prevailed throughout the proceedings.

A DRUNKEN SAILOR.—Hugh Pennington was yesterday placed before Mr. Richardson, at the Esplanade Police Court, charged with being drunk and incapable. He was found by a reklah-driver, on Saturday night, and was driven to the Prince's Dock, where a European police officer took him in charge, as he was unable to take care of himself. He pleaded guilty, saying he was very sorry, and his Worship ordered him to pay a fine of one rupee.

CHOLERA IN GORAI.—A correspondent writes:—Persons who returned from Gorai on Sunday evening state that the authorities have not yet taken any action to provide the cholera-afflicted persons with medicine. Nor have any other measures or precautions been put in force to check the disease, and the fact that none attacked by that disease has escaped, has caused a widespread terror amongst the inhabitants. The vicar of the local church the Rev. Placido Henriques has, however, been unremitting in his assistance to the cholera patients.

SAD DEATH OF A DRUNKARD.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday evening, at the Esplanade, on the body of Rustomjee Merwanjee, aged 27 years, a compositor employed in the *Times of India* Press. On Saturday evening, deceased, who was addicted to liquor, returned home from work in an intoxicated state and quarrelled with his mother about his dinner. The deceased then left the house and was no more heard of until 4 p. m. yesterday, when his dead body was found floating in a well on the Esplanade. The jury returned a verdict to the effect that the death of Rustomjee Merwanjee was caused by his having drowned himself while under the influence of liquor.

WAS HE TO DIE OF HUNGER?—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Inspector Saunders placed a mendicant, named Mustansha, before Mr. Richardson, charged with begging. He had, it appeared, gone to the shop of a Parsee and demanded money, and upon it being refused him, he had been very abusive, and had refused to leave until something was given to him. In his defence, the accused said that it had been his custom, for a considerable time to go to all the shops once every six months, and receive one pie from each. "How else should he live," he said, "was he to die of hunger"? His Worship ordered him to be provided for in prison for one month.

THEFT AT TARDEO.—Rama Munjappa, residing at Tardeo, reports that one Rama came to reside with him on the morning of the 10th instant, and on the same evening he absconded after stealing a quantity of wearing apparel, valued at Rs 30. A day or two after the above occurrence a report was made by one Champa Somma, a hamal in the service of Mr. S. D. Sassoon at Walkeshwar, that one Rama who came to reside with him had broken open a box of his and stolen therefrom three currency notes for Rs. 10 each and absconded. Champa Somma then made over a bundle of clothes left behind by the man Rama to the police which, on being examined, turned out to be the whole of the property of Rama Munjappa, which was stolen from his residence on the 10th instant. From further enquiries made by the police, it appears the man Rama turns out to be the one and same person concerned in both the thefts, and as far as it can be learnt, he has robbed several others of his caste-fellows in a similar manner. He still remains at large.

DISPUTE BETWEEN BANKERS AND BROKERS.—The dispute between the bankers and the brokers has not yet been brought to an amicable settlement; and the brokers contemplate starting an association with the object of guarding their own interests in the matter. The controversy has arisen in consequence of the majority of the banks demanding that the brokers dealing with them should deposit a sum of Rs. 500 each as security for their good conduct. With the exception of the Bombay Bank and the Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, all the local banks demand that the deposit referred to should be made in the Mercantile Bank. The native brokers object to the proposed security on the ground that it is invidious, inasmuch as it is not made applicable to European brokers; that it will afford no protection against objectionable persons who, on paying the Rs. 500, would be indiscriminately mixed up with good and honest brokers of long standing and respectable position; that the amount of the security is trifling when compared with the loss of thousands of rupees which might be caused by a dishonest broker, &c.—*Correspondent.*

ANJUMAN-I-ARBABI SAFA.—At the annual election of officers of the above Anjuman held on Saturday evening last, in the Anjuman Hall, at Byculla, the following gentlemen were elected for the year 1890:—President—Shumsool-Ulama Cazee Sheriff Abdool Latiff Loneday, Cazee of Bombay; vice-presidents—Subedar Major Bahadur Shaik Muhammad Cassum, Hony. A.-D.-C. to H. E. the Governor, Messrs. Badrudin Abdoolla Sahib Kur, Cazee Rahmatulla, Cazee Fatah Muhammad Porebundri; joint secretaries—Munshi Muhammad Ameer, Meherali Dewraj Master; treasurer—Mr. Cazee Rahmatulla Cazee Fatah Muhammad Porebundri; joint-auditors—Messrs. Shaik Kumrudin Farruki, and Ameer Khan Surjaikhan; committee—Khan Bahadur Hajee Ghulam Muhammad Munshi, Khan Sahib Shaik Abdool Kadur, Postal Inspector, Messrs. Cazee Shaik Muhammad Murghey, Cazee Abdool Kurrim, Cazee Noor Muhammad Pori, Mirza Hassun Khan, Arabic and Persian translator; Cazee Muhammad Ismail Chilmai, Arabic and Persian translator and interpreter; Cazee Kutboodin Khatib, Assistant Arabic and Persian translator; Syed Esmaill, bazar inspector; Syed Abdool Rahman, of the High Court; Munshi Hidayatulla Effendi, of the Anjuman-i-Islam Schools; Syed Muinudin Kadri, of Dr. Wilson's College; Munshi Syed Muinudin, of the Elphinstone High School; Abdool Alim Khan, abkari inspector; Syed Ali Edroos, Mahmud Khan, and Hakim A. K. Khan. The proceedings terminated with the usual vote of thanks to the chairman, Mr. Shaik Kumrudin Farruki.

THE SOROSIS CLUB.—The regular meeting of the Sorosis was held on Saturday. Five new names were proposed for membership. The question of "colours" for the Club was discussed, but the ballotting was postponed until the next meeting. One of the members who was for nineteen years a purdah girl then read her first essay, a review of the book presented to the club by the "Fisk Jubilee Singers." Miss J. Viccajee read a carefully prepared essay on the subject for the day, "The effect of physical and mental fear on character." This was discussed at some length. An essay which had been handed in by one of the members was read. A biographical sketch was given of the life and writings of Hannah Moore. The music for the day was by Miss Howell, and her pupils, and was heartily enjoyed. At 5 p.m. the National Anthem was sung, and the meeting adjourned to accept the invitation of the members of the Mody Bay Gymnasium to visit them. Two hours were spent in witnessing the drills and gymnastic feats, all of which were gone through accurately, showing that much care and skill had been used in bringing the pupils to such a high degree of excellence. Lemonade and flowers were presented to the guests, after which Dr. Ryder thanked the officers and members for their politeness in inviting, and so handsomely entertaining the club. Miss Maneckjee Cursetjee said that at the Alexandra Girls' School they had already commenced to have some instruction in light gymnastics. She too hoped there might be a real gymnasium built for girls. Mr. Jeejeebhoy Pestonjee Mistree proposed a vote of thanks to the ladies for their visit, and the guests departed, while the gymnasts gave three cheers for Dr. Ryder and the Sorosis Club.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice PARSONS.)

"THOKA" LAND AT CHINCHPOOGLY.

CURSETJEE NOWROJEE WADIA *vs.* JACOB ELIAS SASSOON AND OTHERS.

THE plaintiff in this case prayed that it might be declared that he was entitled to an increase of one pie per square yard on the *thoka* rent assessment payable in respect of 39187 square yards of land at Chinchpoogly, and at present in the occupation of the defendants; that the defendants were liable to pay to the plaintiff rent thereon at such an increased rate, *viz.* the sum of Rs. 204-1 per annum, from the year 1886 to 1887; that the defendants might be declared to pay the plaintiff Rs. 408-2 as rent for the said land at the increased rate, for the years 1886, 1887 and 1888, and that the defendant be ordered to pay costs in this suit. Mr. Macpherson with Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Pestonjee and Rustum, conducted the case on behalf of the plaintiff, while the Hon. Mr. Latham with Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, appeared for the defendants.

From the plaint it appeared that by an indenture, dated the 29th May 1828 and made between the Honorable the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, or the Honorable East India Company, and Nowrojee Jamsetjee, Muncherjee Jamsetjee and Dossabhoy Jamsetjee, late master-builders in the Government Dockyard, the former Company granted, transferred, and assigned to them and their heirs, all the rents and produce of several pieces or parcels of ground. It was also provided by the indenture that it should not be within the power of the three persons mentioned above, to increase the rate of assessment leviable and payable upon and from the villages and pieces of ground in question; but it was also provided that in the event of the land assessment being at any future time increased by the authority of the Company or their successors, &c., such alteration should have operation in respect to these parcels of land, &c., as if such presents had never been granted. At present the villages and pieces of land, with all rents and profits, were vested in and belonged to the plaintiff as son of Nowrojee Jamsetjee. The defendants were occupants of 39187 square yards of this land, it being forest thoka land, the thoka rent for some years past being regularly paid to plaintiff by them. About the year 1882, the Collector of Bombay, under authority, enhanced the thoka rent on these as well as other pieces of land adjoining, in consequence of which increase, the plaintiff notified to the defendants that he would charge Rs. 204-1 at the increased rate, from 1886 to 1887, the plaintiff submitting he was justified in doing so.

For the defence it was denied that the plaintiff was entitled to the relief sought for. It was stated that defendants were willing to pay the plaintiff the annual sum of Rs. 17·94 per cent. reserved by the indenture, and submitted that the plaintiff was not entitled to demand a larger payment.

His Lordship, after recording evidence and hearing counsels' arguments, passed a decree in favour of the plaintiffs with costs.

OUR MEDICINE CHEST.

"THE aim of using drugs is not so much to destroy diseases as to aid and assist the natural powers to overcome the disease-principle."—*Holland.*

SOME NEW DRUGS.

ANTIPYRIN is still considered a new drug. Though it has been before the profession for a long while, its wonderful properties have not been fully understood or appreciated until quite recently. Prominent among its actions is its faculty of relieving headache, and so decided and unquestionable is this that it is worthy of special note. In his recent Croonian lectures, Dr. MacAlister said:—"A condition in which it had an excellent effect—some called it a specific action—was migraine. In his own person he had found that nothing acted so promptly or so certainly in averting or assuaging the paroxysm." Dr. Kingsbury reports that he gave the drug in twenty cases, some of which had suffered for ten years. "In no case did the Antipyrin fail." "It prevents as well as cures the attacks." *The British Medical Journal* (January 17th, 1888) says:—"There seems no reason to doubt that in Antipyrin we possess a powerful anodyne for pain of nervous or rheumatic origin. Dispensed in the form of tabloids, it is easily administered, and may be given either hypodermically or by the mouth." From one to three tabloids is the amount usually required for headache.

* * *

In cases of fevers this drug may be administered with rather greater safety than antipyretics generally. It has a great faculty of easing pain, agrees well with the system, and quiets the nervousness. It is said to be well adapted for infants. It is also good for headache. The dose is two or three five-grain tabloids.

* * *

The victims of sleeplessness will be glad to know of sulphonal, of which a prominent German authority recently said:—"It rarely disappoints expectations. Sleep usually comes on within half an hour seldom later than one or two hours—and lasts for six or eight hours." It does not irritate the stomach, or produce any bad symptoms whatever, and there is no liability to contract a sulphonal habit by using it. Indeed, the dose required does not need to be increased. People vary greatly in their susceptibility to its action, one person requiring three tabloids for a dose, and another person as many as ten. The main objection to sulphonal is the price, which is somewhat high.

* * *

As nearly everybody knows, soda-salicylate has long been regarded as about the best of drugs for acute rheumatism. Its tendency to irritate the stomach is known to all who have had to take it, and has been a great drawback to its general usefulness, interfering extensively with its being taken. Salol has come to the relief. It is 60 per cent. salicylic acid and 40 per cent. carbolic, is insoluble, and passes through the stomach unaffected and unaffecting it. This is a great advantage. "The first great triumphs of *Salol* were won in the treatment of acute rheumatism," says Bartholow. It seems to "remove certain morbid materials from the system," and "of late has been used in preference to the alkaline salicylates, to act after entering the blood in acute and chronic rheumatism, myalgia, sciatica, wryneck, certain forms of neuralgia, and headache due to excess of uric acid" (Caldwell). It is used as an antiseptic in intestinal troubles in kidney and bladder affections, wounds, ulcers, &c., and as an antipyretic. The dose is from two to six five-grain tabloids.

THE set of apartments in Hampton Court Palace which became vacant a few weeks ago by the death of Mrs. Fitzroy, widow of Admiral Fitzroy, has (says *The World*) been granted by the Queen to the Misses Dennehy, daughters of Major-General Thomas Dennehy, C.I.E., who was formerly a Groom-in-Waiting to Her Majesty.

DEATH OF THE PARSEE AGENT IN PERSIA.

A TELEGRAM has been received, announcing the death of Mr. Manockjee Limjee Hantaria, the accredited Agent in Persia of the Parsee community of Bombay, which took place in Teheran, on Saturday last. He had travelled much in Sind and Upper India; and was well acquainted with the ways of native courts and native princes; and being a man of tact and prudence, he was selected by the trustees of the Iranian Fund, in March, 1854, to proceed to Persia, to report upon the condition of the Zoroastrians residing there. The accounts he sent from Persia excited the sympathy of the Parsees of Bombay with their co-religionists; and in January, 1855, a society was started here, under the name of the "Association for the amelioration of the condition of poor Zoroastrians in Persia," which continued to employ Mr. Hantaria as its authorised agent in Persia. He did much useful service there. He established schools for the children of poor Zoroastrians, repaired the fire-temples that were out of repair, arranged for the regular performance of religious ceremonies, paid for the marriage expenses of the girls of poor Zoroastrians, established and maintained a dispensary in Teheran; and performed other useful work on behalf of the Persian Zoroastrians. At the end of ten years, he returned to Bombay in February, 1864, and after resting for a few days, he gave an account of his work before a meeting of Parsees, held under the presidency of the second Parsee Baronet in the bungalow of Mr. Merwanjee Framjee Panday, at Mazagon. In recognition of his valuable services, an address and a purse of Rs. 20,185 were presented to him by the society above named. He published in a Guzerati book his experiences in Persia, describing the nature of the work he had done there for ten years. After his return to Persia in August, 1865, he undertook certain works at his own expense. He repaired the Tower of Silence at Kerman which sadly wanted repairs; gave up, free of rent, his own house for the boarding schools established in Teheran for Zoroastrian boys; and afforded relief to poor Zoroastrians during the prevalence of the famine of 1871 in Persia. He had acquired great personal influence at the Persian Court and at the British Embassy in Teheran; and his representations on behalf of his poor co-religionists were received with courtesy and attention. The triumph of his labours consisted in the abolition of the "Jajjia" or capitation tax that was levied on all the Zoroastrian residents of Persia. With a singleness of purpose he worked from 1857 to secure the abolition of the tax until it was finally abolished in 1882 by order of the Shah of Persia. Since his return to Persia in 1865, Mr. Hantaria had not come back to Bombay. On the death of his wife here some years ago, he married a Persian woman, who, however, died a short time since. He was lately seized with paralysis; and as the chances of his recovery seemed to be remote, the committee of the Bombay Association, above referred to, selected his son, Mr. Hormuzdiar, to succeed him as their agent in Persia. The young man left Bombay some ten days ago to take charge of his new office. Meanwhile, in the death of Mr. Hantaria, on Saturday last, at the age of seventy-seven years, the Zoroastrian residents of Persia have lost a benefactor and a friend, and the Parsee community an influential representative at the Court of Teheran.

THE DRAMA UNDER DIFFICULTIES.

WE mentioned some days ago that the Mahomedan sacerdotal authorities in Bombay had proscribed the drama by passing an edict that the members of their community who attended dramatic performances would be excommunicated and denied the Mahomedan rites of burial. This edict was passed in consequence of a supposed insult aimed at their religion by a representation or impersonation of the Mahomedan prophet on the Parisian stage. The minds of the leaders of the Kutchee and Halai-Bhathia communities of Bombay have been similarly exercised within the last few days. The Alfred Dramatic Club, consisting mostly of Parsee actors, produced at the Gaiety Theatre a new play, entitled "Shri Crushan Vijaya." It was said that some of the scenes or references in the play were calculated to wound the religious susceptibilities of the Bhattia community. An attempt was made to inflame the minds of members of the community, and it was contemplated to take concerted action, by which members of the Hindu community generally might be induced to abstain from attending the performance of the play. The management of the Alfred Dramatic Club were warned by some well-meaning friends, and wisely resolved to abandon the play, on the preparation of which they had spent much time and money, rather than further hurt the religious feelings of their fellow-countrymen. In the advertisements regarding their performance of the 15th inst., they therefore announced:—"This play had been prepared by us at great trouble and expense; but we find that some interested persons, with a view to cause a breach between the Parsees and Hindus, have tried to inflame the minds of our Hindu brethren and the latter, failing to detect the selfish motives of the instigators, have been led to believe that the play was calculated to hurt their religious feelings. The proprietors of the Alfred Dramatic Club, with a view to avoid any unpleasantness, have resolved to stop the performance of the play after this evening." Before, however, this explanation was published, the leaders of the Kutchee and Halai-Bhathia communities had called a meeting for Sunday, the 16th inst., in consequence of a requisition, signed by 265 Hindus. The meeting was accordingly held last Sunday afternoon, under the presidency of Mr. Govindjee Thackersey. After the disposal of other business, the chairman laid the requisition before the meeting, whereupon Mr. Khimjee Jeeva proposed that it was satisfactory to find that the proprietors of the club had wisely come to the resolution of their own accord to stop the play, and that therefore it was not necessary to pass any formal resolution at the meeting. If the play was repeated he said another meeting might be called, and the necessary measures might be adopted. Mr. Khimji Jeeva's proposal was seconded by Mr. Khimjee Purshotum. Another speaker said they had no guarantee that the play would not be reproduced, observing that, in case it was reproduced in future, a meeting not only of Bhattias, but of the entire Hindu community should be held, and should pass a resolution against any Hindu attending the performance. The chairman spoke in support of Mr. Khimjee Jeeva's proposition, saying it was unnecessary to enter into a further discussion of the matter. The club had published in their advertisements, their determination not to produce the play again; they would not do so; and the meeting ought therefore to be satisfied. The proceedings closed with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

HOW A NATIVE SERVANT CASHED A CHEQUE

AN extraordinary case of criminal breach of trust came before Mr. Richardson at the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, although until further enquiries are made by the police, for which purpose the case has been adjourned, the particulars so far as they have been ascertained are meagre. It would seem that a man named Mahadooram Mohunlall, in the employ of Messrs. Lallchund Ram Dyall and Co, had been entrusted on Saturday morning with Rs. 5,000 to pay into the Bank of Bengal, and a cheque for Rs. 13,900 to be cashed at the Agra Bank. Mohunlall paid the money into the Bank of Bengal all right; but the larger sum went amissing in a most mysterious manner. His story is an extraordinary one. He drew the Rs. 13,900, he says, and was leaving the bank, counting the notes. Just then two Marwarees of his acquaintance came to him, and offered to assist him in the operation, which being completed, one of the men went off. The other then offered to tie the notes in a cloth, and fasten it round his waist for him. While this was being done the first Marwarree returned, and told his comrade that a certain man with whom they had important business, was just round the corner. They asked the accused, to wait where he was for a few moments, and they would return, which of course they never did. After waiting some time, he returned to the master and stated that he had been robbed. Inspector Briscoe applied for a remand till next Monday which was granted, in order that a search might be made for the Marwarees who, Mohunlall says, had robbed him.

THE Prince of Mantua and Montferrat is claiming the protection of the London Bankruptcy Court. He states that he is an author, and that in April, 1888, he assigned his copyrights to his mother, the Duchess of Mantua, who had also taken over his natural-history collections, and added them to her own. In November, 1879, according to an extract from one of his works, a valuable presentation was made to him on the part of Welsh miners in recognition of his kind assistance in procuring them long leases of auriferous lands. The presentation included nuggets of pure Welsh gold, a sword of State, and £20,000 worth of gold, which was wrought into a gold State carriage. The debtor said that he could not accept the testimonial, because he found he was expected to give an equivalent.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steam ship Joseph Arbib, 1,641 tons, Captain John Hill, will sail to-day for Karachee with ballast.

THE steam ship Activa, 388 tons, Captain W. Wulf, sailed yesterday for Barcelona, with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steam ship Busheer, 538 tons, Captain W. H. Rathwell, arrived in harbour last Sunday, from Marmagoa, with a general cargo.

THE barque Sir Lancelot, 886 tons, Captain W. F. Collin, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Mauritius, with a cargo of sugar. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Visram Ebrahim and Co.

THE Bombay and Persia S. N. Co's steam-ship Mobile, 916 tons, Captain Thomas Hughes, arrived in harbour last Sunday, from the Persian Gulf, with a general cargo, 145 chests of opium, and the following passengers:—Major Ahmed Cheurter Bey Effendi, Aide-de-Camp to H. I. M. the Sultan of Turkey, Mr. Hajee Mahomed el Bekker, Mr. Aga Salah Mahomed el Bekker, and 150 deck passengers.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—FEBRUARY 17.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Mobile	916	Hughes	C	B & P S N Co.
„ Hurworth	1587	Balley	E	J Mackintosh & Co
„ Rehinfels	1773	Weber	K	Glade & Co
„ E. Castle	9800	Valentine	M	K Nixon & Co
„ Lancashire	2507	Harris	N	K Nixon & Co
Ship Sir Lancelot	886	Collin	Q	V Ebrahim

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	No	Company or Agents.
S.S. Hispania	2213	Abrey	2	W & A Graham & Co
„ Singapore	2132	Parodi	3	F Bozzoni
„ Chilka	145	Wadge	4	B I S N Co
„ M. Teresa	2411	Deperis	7	A-H Lloyd & Co.
„ Medusa	1775	Mitchel	8	A-H Lloyd & Co.
„ Busheer	538	Rothwell	9	B I S N Co
„ Rufford Hall	2186	Millard	13	E Bates & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander	From
17	Sir Lancelot (bq)	Collin	Mauritius, Jan 10.
	Assam (s)	Browne	Aden.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
17	Activa (s)	Wulff	Barcelona.
	Hindoo (s)	Ba er	Cutch Mandvi, &c.
	Pemba (s)	Gimblett	Persian Gulf.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Hispania, for Liverpool &c.
„ Mobile, for Aden, Suakim &c.
„ Busheer, for Marmagoa, &c.
„ Nawab, for Calcutta, Rangoon, &c.
„ Clyde, for London, &c.

The steamer Joseph Arbib, Hill, obtained its port clearance yesterday for Kurrachee.

ADEN SHIPPING REPORT.

ADEN, FEBRUARY 11.

Date.	Vessels.	Commander.	From.	Date.	To.
	ARRIVALS.			DEPARTURES	
J 18	Chiltern	Starkey	Suakim	6	Perim
F 1	Ackworth	Kennedy	Cardiff	7	Bassein
4	Ranger H M's	Johnson	Zeilla		Zeilla
	Pekin	Harris	London	4	Bombay
	Romola	Merrifield	Cuddalore	5	Marseilles
	Bayern	Mergel	China		Bremen
5	Victoria	Cates	Sydney	6	London
6	Khedive	Loggin	Calcutta		Marseilles
	Assam	Browne	Bombay	11	Bombay
	Cockchafer H M's	Maxwell	China		....
	Espoir H M's	Smith	China	9	England
	Tanjore	Radin	Bombay	6	Jeddah
	Caprera	Dagnino	Massowa		Massowa
	Tenasserim I G	Falle	Zeilla		.....
	India	Day	London	6	Calcutta
	Djemnah	Bonnefoi	Marseilles	7	China
7	Imperator	Bechtinger	Bombay		Trieste
	Domenico Balduino	Cruciani	Bombay		Genoa
	Woodcock	Bowman	Hodeida	10	Massowa
8	Bryn Glass	Bethell	Zanzibar	8	Port Said F O
	Blackheath	Holl	Bombay	9	Genoa
	Muyun	Low	Hodeida		.....
	St Albans	Sturrock	Batoum	9	Kurrachee
	Somali (Hired Transport)	Fraser	Zanzibar		.....
	Neghalia	Hafaz	Hodeida	11	Suez
9	Seghalien	Homery	Shanghai	9	Marseilles
	Tuna	White	Berbera	10	Berbera
	Rio Grande	Verlaque	Zanzibar	9	Marseilles
10	Malda	Nash	Zanzibar	11	London
	Clan Matheson	Beer	Liverpool	10	Calcutta
	Ranger H M's	Johnson	Zeilla		.....

HIGH COURT—FEBRUARY 18.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley.)
Motions.
(Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice Parsons.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Short Causes.

408-87.—Shamrao P—Govind Gungadhur vs. Withoba Krishnarao and another.
544-89.—Jefferson B D and K J—Macfarlane vs Shaik Adum Essoofbhoy—Conroy and B.
569-89.—H Bicknell—Khema Raja vs Huskil Babaji
638-89.—T A Bland—William Watson vs T B Speedy
17-90.—Payne G and S—Jacob Elias Sassoon and anothers vs. Valjibhoy Poonjah and another
21-90—Mansuklal D and J—Devkavahu and another vs Haji Abdool Latiff Bhaldina—Chalk, W and S.
22-90—Conroy and B—Muncherji Nowroji Davur vs Abdul Hussen Nuzmudin—Wadia and G

Postponed Long Causes.

293-89—Crawford B B and B—Juggonnath Khummali vs Madhowram Baldeodas—Pestonjee and R
130-89—Chalk W and S—Thumabai vs Wittabai—Payne G and S
578-89—Khunderao M—Pootlibai vs Ruttonbai and another—Wadia and G
283-88—Little B and F—George Henry Gaddum and others—Goverdhun Pittamber Wadia and G.
86-89—Tyabjee and D—Ammabebee vs Banibebee and others—Ardasir H and D, and Tyabjee and D
97-89—Crawford B B and B—Kesserbai vs Charles Agnew Turner and others—Roughton and B.

THE suggestion of Surgeon General Bidie to station a Mussulman medical subordinate and a dispenser in the island of Minicoy, has met with approval, and Government has asked Dr. Bidie to work out the details of the scheme in communication with Mr. Winterbotham, the Collector of Malabar. A special local allowance will be granted to the medical subordinate. The proposal to construct model houses is to be left in abeyance. All the expenses are to be charged to provincial funds, as there are no island funds available, the island being managed by Government as the trustee of Sultan Ali, Rajah of Cannanore, and it is not possible to make it yield a surplus under present circumstances.

THE interest which is being shown in Native States in the National Association founded by Lady Dufferin, is one of the most gratifying signs that the work of providing medical aid for the women of India is in sympathy with the feelings of even the most conservative classes in the country. In Rajputana particularly, the various Chiefs have given practical aid to the scheme, and in a few years each important town is likely to have its female hospital and an efficient staff of lady-doctors. The Nawab of Tonk has, we hear, just founded a hospital in his capital, Colonel Walter laying the first stone of the building. The Nawab himself delivered an address on the occasion, in which he paid a graceful tribute to Lady Dufferin's noble example and philanthropic work.

LOVELY, Delicate, and Pure Complexion, soft and fair hands and arms, are assured to those ladies who use Rowland's Kalydor, which is a most healing soothing, and refreshing preparation for the face and arms. It eradicates freckles, redness, roughness, chaps, irritations, sunburn, tan, cutaneous eruptions, eczema, &c., is the most perfect emollient preparation for softening and beautifying the skin, is most cooling, soothing, and refreshing during hot weather, renders the skin soft, smooth and delicate, and preserves it from the effects of cold winds or hard water. It is warranted to be perfectly free from all greasy substances, lead, mineral, or poisonous ingredients, or oxide of zinc, of which most cosmetics are composed, and which ruin the skin. Rowlands' Odonto is a pure, non-gritty tooth powder; it whitens the teeth, and prevents decay.—Ask chemists for Rowlands' articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, London.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 15.

Molyneux, Major, Bengal, 1st B I, from leave, from England.

FEBRUARY 16.

Cowie, Col, Bo, Ordnance Dept, on Inspection duty from Poona,
Humfrey, L.-Col, Bo, 10th Bo L I, from leave, from England.
Dillon, Lieut, Bengal, 26th Punjab Infy, from leave, from England.
Inglis, Col, Bengal, Comdt, 35th Sikhs, from leave, from England.
Bookey Surgn-Major Bengal, I M S, from leave from England.
Campbell, Col, Bengal, Corps of Guides, on furlough, from Mardan.
Kettlewell, Lieut, Bo, Special duty, on leave.

FEBRUARY 17.

Cox, Lieut, Bo, 1st Royal Fuslrs, on leave, from Poona.
Quin, Lieut, Bengal, 3rd Sikhs, from leave, from England.
Oldfield, Lieut, Bo, on Language leave, from Deesa.
Gatacre, Col, Bo, 23rd 2nd Battn. R Regt, on leave, from Kampti.
Kellie, Major, Bo, 23rd 2nd Battln, R Regt, on leave, from Kampti.
Saunders, Surgeon-Major, Bo, Medical Staff, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 16.

Cowie, Col, Bo, Ordnance Dept, on Inspection duty, to Karachee.
Dillon, Lt, Bengal, 26th Punjab Infy, off leave, to Peshawar.
Bookey, Surgeon-Major, Bengal, I M S, of leave, to Banse.

FEBRUARY 17.

Sheppares, Lt-Col, Bo, Offg Asst Judge Advocate-Genl, on duty, to Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY,
Commanding Bo. Vol. R. Corps.
Bombay, 18th February, 1890.

1. The Regiment will parade at 6-15 a.m. on Wednesday, next, the 19th instant, at the Cruckshank Road end of the Parade ground to take part in the rehearsal of the movements which will be executed at His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief's field day next month. Red uniform, helmets, arms and accoutrements. Tram fares to and from parade will be paid on application to Company N. C Officers detailed for that purpose. Cadets will be conveyed in special tram cars on Wednesday the 19th instant as follows:—

Byculla School and Byculla Scottish School—Two single cars leave Victoria Gardens at 5-30 a.m.—

St. Mary's College.—Two double cars leave Victoria Garden at 5-30 a.m.

2. There will be no Match shooting on the Range at Coorla on Wednesday the 19th instant.

3. The Signalling classes will attend as follows:—1st class. Monday afternoon at 5-30 o'clock and Wednesday and Friday mornings at 7 o'clock. 3rd class, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings at 7 o'clock.

4. "F" Company class-firing will commence on Friday, the 21st instant, and close on Friday the 28th instant. Any member not completing his class-firing within the prescribed time, and not being efficient will not be eligible for the prize presented by the officers of the company.

5. The class of Instruction for Proficiency Certificates will assemble at Head-Quarters at 5-45. p.m, on Wednesday the 19th instant and every Wednesday until further orders.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

6. Members who wish to attend Mr. Steel's lecture are informed that the first will take place at 7-15 a. m. on Tuesday, the 25th Instant, at the Veterinary College, Parel.

By Order,
T. W. C. LEATHEM, Captain and Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

BATTERY ORDER
By Major G. W. Roughton, Commanding Bombay Vol. Artillery.

For the week commencing Monday, 17th February 1890.

1. The following drills will take place this week:—Wednesday 19th and Thursday 20th.—Gun drill in the Arsenal Compound at 7 a.m.

2. The Battery will parade at the Apollo Bunder on Saturday next the 22nd instant at 4-15 p.m., and proceed to Middle Ground for practice from the 9 R.M.L. gun. Dress.—Uniform and helmets without ball badge or chin chain.

3. The proficiency class will meet at Head Quarters at 6-30 p.m. on Friday next the 21st instant.

4. The order for class-firing to-day and on Friday next is cancelled owing to the meeting of the Bo Vol Rifle Association.

5. Members are reminded to send in as early as possible lists of Government or private property lost in the move from the segregated camp to Colaba Depot.

6. There will be no meeting of the Volunteer Rifle Association on Wednesday at Coorla, and the Matches final for that day will be fired on Thursday, and those fixed for Thursday on Friday.

By order,
A. LESLIE, Captain,
Actg. Adjutant, B. V. A.

DAILY EXPORTS.—FEBRUARY 17.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Hurworth s—100 bales cotton, B Samjee and Co; 500 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 300 bales cotton, Ewart Latham and Co; 700 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co; 107 bales wool, Goculdas Tooleedas; 675 cwts myrabolams, David Sassoon and Co.
Hispania s—60 bales wool, Currimbhoy Nanjee; 700 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Clyde s—199½ cwts myrabollams, David Sassoon and Co; 2001 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co; 501 cwts myrabollams, J Essa.

FOR TRIESTE.

Egremont Castle s—165 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 1,045 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.
Maria Teresa s—11 cwts Mother-o-pearl shells and 1 case glass beads, Alois Schwirgar.

FOR HAMBURG.

Rheinfels s—220 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 110 bales cotton, A Sabapathy Moodeliar and Co.

FOR BREMEN.

Rheinfels s—220 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Lancashire s—50 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 950 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers: 2,001 cwts groundnuts, E D Sassoon and Co; 2,970 cwts tilseed, John Fachiri; 1,999½ cwts gingellyseed, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Singapore s—100 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.

FOR VENICE.

Egremont Castle s—25 tons, old iron, Ritchie Stewart and Co; 75 bales cotton, Darst and Co; 300 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Medusa s—500 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co,

A BERLIN paper publishes the following advertisement:—"Noblemen and officials of high rank who want to marry very rich and intelligent American ladies should write to the address named below. Ladies with fortunes up to four millions sterling can be selected."

THE Right Rev. Thomas Leigh Claughton, D.D., Bishop of St. Albans, whose retirement was announced on Saturday, was born at Haydock Lodge Lancashire, in November 1808. He was educated at Rugby and Trinity College, Oxford, of which he was successively scholar, fellow and tutor, and where he graduated B.A. in 1831, taking a first-class in classical honours, having gained the Chancellor's prize for Latin verse and the Newdigate prize for English verse. He obtained the prize for the Latin Essay in 1832, was appointed Public Examiner in 1836, and in 1841 was preferred to the vicarage of Kidderminster by the Earl of Dudley, to whose sister he is married. He was Professor of Poetry at Oxford from 1852 to 1857, and honorary canon of Worcestor; was made Bishop of Rochester in 1867, and transferred to the newly constituted see of St. Albans in 1877. Dr. Claughton is brother to Bishop Piers Claughton, formerly of St. Helena and Colombo. The Duke of Argyll married the eldest daughter of the Bishop of St. Albans.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, of Farringdon-road, London.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

NOW READY—MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY for 1890.—Enlarged, Corrected, and Revised up to Date. Indispensable for Visitors and Residents. Cloth bound.—Price Rs. 5.—Postage 4 annas. *Bombay Gazette*, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay.

"R. A." SCOTCH WHISKEY. A fresh shipment of this VERY OLD Whiskey has just been received from Page and Sandeman, by their Bombay Agents—PHIPSON & Co.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED.—Comfortable Phaeton and Tonga Dawks ready laid from Poona direct, and also from Wathar, can be had at moderate charges. Apply to Burjorjee Perosbaw, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier in ordinary to His Excellency the Right Honorable Lord Reay, Governor of Bombay.

LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL.—Now Open the LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL, newly built, with every convenience of latest designs. Excellent table. Good view and westerly breeze. Under European management.

TOBACCO.—Havelock's and Tennant's, in STICKS of 4s and 6s to a lb. in Bond or Retail or sale. Trial orders solicited.—ERANI HORMAZ SHERIAR, Cigar and Tobacco Merchant, No. 3, Rangari Mohla, opposite Crawford Market, Bombay.

NEW YEAR'S GIFTS! Just arrived from China and Japan an entirely new Stock of NOVELTIES of Artistic design and finish.—EBRAHIM ADAMALLY, China Bazaar, Meadow Street, Fort Bombay.

HOUSEKEEPER WANTED by a Widower with two infants. Comfortable home. Hill Station References required. Apply stating terms to HEAD MASTER, Ry school, Igatpuri.

RIPON MAHABLESHWAR. Colonel Stokes, says,—We have been thoroughly satisfied with Everything. Food very good, better in fact than any I had at other hotels in India, and the Table appointments good and clean.

FOR CHOLERA and DIARRHŒA, the best, cheapest and most reliable remedy is MOTIVALA'S DIARRHŒA DROPS, Price 4 and 8 annas per Phial. For certificates of cures effected in different parts of India see handbills which can be had of S. B. MOTIVALA' Frere Road, Fort, Bombay.

FOUND.—ONE MASTIFF DOG. Owner can have it by paying charges of advertisement and other expenses. D. F. BATTLIVALA, Station Master B. B. & C. I Ry. Parel.

REQUIRED, an ASSISTANT MATHEMATICAL TEACHER a European, Catholic and University Graduate. Salary Rs. 100 to Rs. 200 and free furnished quarters. Apply with copies of testimonials to The Revd JAMES DOOGAN, Principal St. George's College, Manor House, Mussoorie, N-W.P.

STEAM-LAUNCH.—"VICTORIA." This Fine New Launch is AVAILABLE FOR PICNICS to Elephanta and other places of pleasure resort in the Bombay harbour. For Terms apply to THOMAS COOK & SON, 1, Rampart Row.

TO LET.—An OFFICE, in the best business par. of the Fort, ground-floor, cool, and spacious.—Apply at once to 638 care of this Paper.

TO BE LET IMMEDIATELY.—A HOUSE in Medow Street, consisting of 2 floors at Rs. 75 per month, most suitable for office or residence, lately occupied by Messrs. Sydney Carleton and Co. Apply D. MACROPOLO, Bombay.

MATHERAN, RUGBY HOTEL.—Nearest to Gymkhana. Church and several points. ROOMS bright and airy. TERMS more favourable than other places.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, residing at a Winter Seaside Resort in the South of England, is anxious to receive two or three little Anglo-Indian CHILDREN in her private family to board and educate. The greatest care would be given to both moral and physical training, with every comfort of a well-appointed home. Good references. For further particulars, etc., apply "P.," care of this office.

JOHN Y. LANG, Esq. (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India):—During the late epidemic of fever at Delhi, I sent up from Bombay a supply of Dr. Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture, and our Staff, which was prostrated by fever, derived immediate benefit from its use. Orders for Batliwalla's Ague-Pills or Mixture may be addressed to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of Kemp & Co. and Phillip and Co., at Re. 1 each.

PATENT SELF DIGESTIVE BREAD, can be had to order, at PEARSE'S, Church Gate Street.

FLOUR MILLS, Grain Crushers, Soda-Water Machines, &c., of various capacities for hand, cattle or steam power.—GEYER & Co., Ld., Bombay.

LAWSON'S CUVEE DE RESERVE CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON & Co., Sole Agents.

SWAINE and ADENEY.—Just received by the well known makers, riding, driving and hunting Whips.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited, Rampart-row, Bombay.

ARRIVED by LAST MAIL.—A New Supply of Tunes to the Patent Aristons at Rs. 10 per dozen. Hindoostanee Tunes also to be had.—STEFFENAUER & Co., Fort, Bombay.

A COMFORTABLE HOME with liberty will be provided for old or broken-down well-bred Mares with no hereditary unsoundness. They will be bred from. Apply to BREEDER, care of this paper.

A. & B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whiskey and Highland Whiskey, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

REPAIR of WATCHES, CLOCKS, MUSICAL Boxes, &c.—Any complicated or plain watches and clocks repaired by the undersigned at very moderate cost, and to the perfect satisfaction of the owner, Holding numerous high testimonials in the line. JEHANGIR. C. COWASJEE, WATCHMAKER and Jeweller, 97, Medows Street.

"DEANE" DIRECT ACTING STEAM PUMPS for raising from 200 to 8,000 gallons of Water per hour, and feeding Boilers up to 600 H. P., VERTICAL BOILERS 3 to 8 H. P., in stock. F. W. SHALLIS, Sole Agent Pulsometer Engineering Co., Marine Street Bombay

TO BARRISTERS and LAWYERS.—The address of Gentleman who inspected some GOLD BRACELET WATCHES about six weeks ago, having been accidentally mislaid, Messrs. MARCKS & Co. Ld., intimate hereby the ARRIVAL of an ENTIRELY NEW STOCK of above articles, this week and which they will be pleased to show him.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English mail. 28 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English subscription Rs. 17 per year including postage.

MARCKS AND Co., Ld., undertake ELECTRO PLATING and GILDING in all it branches—Household requisites such as Spoons, and forks, Dishes, Salvers, Tea and Coffee Services, &c &c., in daily use; may be substantially renewed at trifling cost.

MARCKS AND Co., Ld.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

KEATING'S BONBONS OR WORM TABLETS.

A PURELY, VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

LADY REAY'S FANCY FAIR.

NOTICE.

WANTED CONTRIBUTIONS of all sorts of LIVE ANIMALS, BIRDS, &c., suitable for a PET STALL, such as—

Puppies, Owls, Panther Cubs, Guinea-pigs, Kittens, Canaries, Antelopes, Cheetah Cubs, Cockatoos, Cats, Calves, Monkeys, Mynas, Mongooses, Hedgehogs, Tiger Cubs, Lambs, Hawks, Dogs, Rabbits, Kangarroos, Love-birds, Young Lions, Kids, Porcupines, Pigeons, Donkey Foals, Goslings, Baby-Bears, Tortoises, Lemurs, Guinea-fowl, Gold and Silver Fish in bowls, Bullfinches, Bulbuls, Chameleons, Parrots, Hares, Foxes, Doves, Aquarial, Turkeys, Flamingoes, Deer, Gazelles, Jungle-fowl, Squirrels, Peacocks, Otters, Sarus Cranes, and White Mice.

All Contributions to be addressed to
H. M. PHIPSON,
Honorary Secretary,
Lady Reay's Fund,
6, Apollo Street, Fort.

WALERS! WALERS!! WALERS!!!

JUST arrived at Bombay, a SHIPMENT of 350 HORSES, selected by the well-known importer, C. G. Baldock, consisting of Upstanding Carriage Pairs, from 15 hands to 16 hands 3 in. high, weight carrying Hacks and Chargers. Also a choice selection of Dog-Cart and Brougham Horses. To be inspected, opposite the Tramway Stables, Colaba.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST.
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

FOR SALE,
BEST WHITNEY BLANKETS,
GUARANTEED PURE WOOL,
In White or Scarlet, and in various sizes.

JOHN ROBERTS AND CO., Ld.,
GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS
AND BILLIARD-TABLE MAKERS.

NOTICE.

MR. C. A GRAVES.
DENTAL SURGEON.
HAS REMOVED
from Medows Street to
ESPLANADE ROAD.
(next to National Bank of India)
and Malabar Hill Road.

WRIST WATCHES.

Complete with Black or Brown Leather Straps.

Oxydized Steel ......from Rs. 25
Silver .... " Rs. 35
Oxydized Silver...... " Rs. 40
14ct. Gold .... " Rs. 55
18ct. Gold .... " Rs. 59

Solid Gold wristlets in flexible chain, and other designs from Rs. 92 and upwards. They can be adjusted to take any Lady's Watch.

Performance and Durability Guaranteed.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LD.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

HOT WEATHER RETREAT.
LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL
ON THE WAY TO KHANDALLA
IS NOW OPEN AND READY FOR VISITORS
UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

A First-class Hotel and splendidly situated on the Hill, with a good western and all round view and within an easy distance from the Railway Station. A Lawn Tennis Ground has been made close to the Hotel for Visitors.—A new Grand Sympathetic Piano for general use.

Apply to the
MANAGER, LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL.

WHAT DO YOU PAY FOR TEA?

HAVING been APPOINTED AGENTS for the BODMIN PLANTATION TEAS. We are able to offer the public TEAS, which for quality and price cannot be equalled by anything at present on the market.

JUBILEE MIXTURE.........Per lb. Annas 9
PEKOE MIXTURE........... " " 11
BROKEN ORANGE PEKOE " " 13
ORANGE PEKOE .... " " 15

Send for a pound on trial, and you will send again.

SPECIAL TERMS TO THE TRADE AND LARGE BUYERS.

S. L. NORMAN AND CO.,
GENERAL MERCHANTS,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

NOW READY! NOW READY!!
MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1890.
Printed and Published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.
INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1890 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the unprecedented progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the various new public buildings which have been completed during the year.

The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 17.

THE advance of 1-16 in the price of Bar Silver in London at Reuter's latest quotation of 43 11-16d. per oz., chronicled in our report under Saturday evening's date, is confirmed through other channels; but no further financial news is to hand since that of Friday evening, nor have we anything fresh to report regarding Cotton or General Produce.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at Head Office.	Inc.	Rs.	10,60,517
" " Branches......	"	"	2,87,474
Other Deposits	Dec.	"	5,40,349
Government Securities	"	"	9,37,272
Loans..	Inc.	"	13,95,925
Bills Discounted	"	"	2,27,103
Cash with other Banks	Dec.	"	15,967
Cash and Currency Notes.........	"	"	48,602

In view of the increased activity which has obtained in several branches of our export trade during the period covered by the Presidency Banks' Statement issued this afternoon, and the continued tightness of Money in the open market, a sensible diminution in the Bank's Cash Balance might well have been looked for and a glance at the figures which we give above will show that although a falling off in the balance of only half a lakh is disclosed, the movement in the items which go to show the position of the trade demand had been in every case indicative of an increase in that direction, Private Deposits having diminished, while Loans and Discounts had increased—the latter considerably, the total expansion of trade requirements being represented by some 21 5-8 lakhs. There had, however, been a material accession to Public Deposits, and Government Securities had been realised as shown above.

COTTON.—There has not been much passing in this market to-day the total sales summing up a little over 1,000 bales of which half were Bengals, at Rs. 185-95; the balance consisting of Julgaum Ginned, at Rs. 206½; Karanja, at Rs. 232; Nugger at Rs. 213½; Oomra at Rs. 215; and some old Wadwan, at Rs. 170-2 per candy. The feeling, however, has been steady, and rates are unaltered.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.—These markets have been closed to-day on account of a Hindu holiday; and owing to the same cause business generally has been very quiet.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows :—

Cotton	12,732	bales.
Wheat	4,432	cwts.
Linseed	7,144	"
Rapeseed	6,404	"
Gingelly.......................................	7,148	"
Ground Nuts	5,075	"
Castor Seed..................................	943	"

FREIGHTS are quiet with nothing fresh doing to-day; and it is difficult to meet with takers of tonnage unless at a slight reduction on last week's rates.

EXCHANGE has been strong and advancing, and Banks have been reluctant buyers for forward delivery, but willing sellers, without finding any demand for remittance. Bank Telegraphic is quoted at 1s. 4⅞d. for 7th March, and 1s. 4⅞d. for 7th April transfer; and Credits for March delivery are 1s. 5⅛ to 1-16d. We quote ready :—

Bank Bills on demand...		1s. 4 15-16to 31-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic		......1s. 4⅞ to 29-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight...		1s. 5 1-16d.	"
Credits	do.	....1s. 5 3-16d.	"
Francs	do.	....1·81	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been firm at a further advance in quotations, but transactions have been upon a comparatively small scale. Four per cents. after touching 98⅛ closed at 98 7-16; while for the next and 30th March accounts 98 11-16 to 13-16 and 99 1-8 to 3-16 have been quoted. The nominal price of the other Paper remains at par.

SHARES have been without animation, and the feeling in the principal line of Cotton Mill scrip favours buyers, a decline of Rs. 40 in Empress, of Rs. 15 in Colaba Land and Mill; of Rs. 20 each in New Great Eastern and Ripon, and of Rs. 5 in Queen having taken place at our quotations. Apollo Press shares are Rs. 15 lower, at Rs. 245; and Mofussil are Rs. 2½ down at Rs. 422½ per share.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

HONGKONG, FEB. 17.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Massilia arrived here this morning from Bombay.

COLOMBO, FEB. 17.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Pekin arrived here from Bombay this morning.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 15.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats dull.

Good Dhollera...............................	4 11-16d.
The Manchester Market is dull.	
7 lbs. Shirtings	5s. 3½d.
8¼ " "	6-6d.
40s Mule Twist	9⅞d.
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight..	1s. 4⅞d.
2¾ per cent. Consols for account.....	97⅝
3 per cent. French Rentes...............	88
4 per cent. Rupee paper.................	69⅞
4½ per cent. "	70½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan............	107½
Bar Silver	43 11-16d. per oz.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

FEBRUARY 17.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
Land line Bankok to Saigon interrupted.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p. m. of the 17th Feb. 1890.

Via.	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.*	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	17	4	11	...	39
Teheran	17	5	43	...	47
Suez	17	7	26*	...	43

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. 17th Feb. 1890.

—	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	2	33	...	6
" Kurrachee ...	...	57	...	6
" Madras... ...	...	34	...	2

* Difference in longitude allowed for.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, FEB. 16.

10 p.m. ... ... 75·9

MONDAY, FEB. 17.

6 a.m. ... ... 73·6
10 a.m. ... ... 78·5
2 p.m. ... ... 81·3
4 p.m. ... ... 81·3

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 15th Feb., as compared with the statement of the 8th Feb. 1890 :—

	Feb. 8. Rs.	Feb. 15. Rs.
LIABILITIES.		
Proprietors' Capital..................	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities..	30,00,000	30,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office....	51,07,847	61,68,361
Do. do. at Branches........	24,21,752	27,09,226
Other Deposits	2,76,46,507	2,71,06,158
Post Bills	4,966	4,916
Cash Credits, undrawn............	1,29,075	1,37,243
Rs.	4,83,10,147	4,91,25,887
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorised Securities	57,54,785	48,17,513
Cash Credits on Security of Govt. Paper, Bullion and Merchandise	21,76,121	23,71,037
Loans do. do.............	1,13,23,654	1,27,19,579
Current Accounts overdrawn	2,086	1,849
Bills Discounted and purchased ..	1,90,7[illegible],005	1,92,99,108
Stamps, &c............................	27,152	27,036
Dead Stock............. Rs. 6,53,735 Amt. applied in reduction..2,85,000	3,68,735	3,68,735
Bullion	.....	....
Cash Balances with Correspondents	1,41,924	1,95,957
Cash and Currency Notes	94,43,685	93,95,083
Rs.	4,83,10,147	4,91,25,887

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

EUROPE.

DEATHS.

BRAIDWOOD—Jan 25, in London, John M Braidwood, of the Forest Department, Naini Tal, India, aged 49.
EVES—Jan 22, at Clifton, Charles Ernest, son of Charles T Eves, Dep Surg-Gen, late Madras Army.
FISHER—Jan 23, at Cambridge-square, W, William Fisher formerly of H M Madras Civil Service, aged 72.
LLEWHELLIN—Jan 18, at Manorbeer, near Tenby, Pearce Michael Llewhellin, of Rajaputtee, Sarun Dist, Bengal, aged 48.
THORNHILL—Jan 19, at Ventnor-villas, Brighton, Ellen Catherine, widow of Cudbert Bensley Thornhill, C S, C S I.
ROSS—Jan 24, at Tisbury-road, West Brighton, Georgina Elizabeth, wife of Andrew Rose, B C S, aged 55.
SKINNER—Jan 27, at Orsett-terrace, Hyde-park, Louisa, widow of late Russell Morland Skinner, B C S, aged 81.

QUETTA.

BIRTH.

DUNCAN—January 18, at Quetta, the wife of Patrick Duncan, Ex. Engr., P. W. D., of a daughter.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1890.

WHILE in Bombay we are dealing with the difficulties arising mainly from the incompleteness of the water-borne sewage system it is instructive to find that at Melbourne, as in Paris, it has been decided to introduce that system as the best calculated to meet the necessities of great cities which are still growing. The same system has been adopted in London, and although there as in Bombay difficulties have arisen which occasion a good deal of trouble and anxiety, yet on the whole it is found that just in proportion as the system is extended public health improves. The insanitary condition of Melbourne has during recent years forced itself upon the attention of the authorities, municipal and colonial. A Special Commission was appointed by the Government last year for the purpose of inquiring and reporting upon the sanitary condition of the colony, and laying down principles for the guidance of a new central sanitary authority, to be styled the Board of Public Health, which has now been constituted under a special Act. This Board will consist for the most part of representatives chosen by the local bodies in the cities, towns, boroughs, and shires of the colony. A medical expert is to be brought out from England to assist the Board with his counsel. If the Board requires stimulation, a Minister of the Crown will supply it, and if the necessity should arise may act independently of it and enforce the very stringent provisions of the new Sanitary Act. The Special Commission sets forth all this with considerable emphasis, and declares that if the Board fearlessly discharges its functions, and when a local Municipality persistently neglects its duty intervenes, and uses the far-reaching powers entrusted to it, an improvement now undreamt of will be effected "in all matters affecting the public health, hundreds of lives will be saved, every year thousands of cases of severe illness will be prevented, and the comfort, the vigour, the happiness of every inhabitant will be greatly promoted." It is boldly added that Government by representative Boards in matters touching the public health is on its trial, and upon those with whom the responsibility rests are urged to put an end to the evils which have hitherto prevailed, and to spare no effort to save the lives, and promote the health and comfort of the population. Plain-speaking of this kind on the part of a Commission constituted by a popular Government which has passed stringent laws controlling noxious trades, and providing for the proper drainage of towns, and purity and abundance of the water-supply, shows that democratic communities can grasp more firmly than even a despotic administration would venture to do with the insanitary conditions which threaten the health and comfort of the population at large.

The Final Report of the Victoria Sanitary Commission, just published, gives a striking and candid description of the condition of things hitherto existing in Melbourne, which it has been now determined to deal with as Hercules cleansed the Augean stable. The air, the soil, and the rivers were found to be all undergoing pollution. The cess-pool system was as bad as it could be, making every house offensive and a focus of typhoid contagion. The contents were carried to the outskirts of the city, and there disposed of by the most objectionable modes on farms, and the continuous expansion of the city has rendered even this unsatisfactory method more and more difficult to pursue. The city suffers from general uncleanness and untidiness, the town sweepings being very carelessly dealt with. In Adelaide and at Sydney a good deal of progress has been made in matters of drainage and disposal of refuse. As the same means appeared practicable in Melbourne, the Commission last year recommended that a complete system of underground drainage should be carried out in that city as soon as possible, and that a civil engineer of special knowledge and experience should be selected to prepare the plans in all their details. Mr. Mansergh, we have stated on a former occasion when mentioning that the Municipal Commissioner was in communication with him in regard to the Bombay drainage, has visited Melbourne, and undertaken the task of reporting on the best means of sewering the city. His report has not yet been presented, but it is understood that the expert is of opinion that with a sufficient water-supply the drainage of the city can be satisfactorily carried out. Mr. Mansergh asked for a probable estimate of the population of Melbourne and of each district within it, fifty years hence. Government statistics afforded valuable assistance in the formation of a general estimate, but the result was so speculative that the Commission came to the conclusion that it could not be made the basis of present engineering undertakings. What is required for practical purposes is that a drainage system should be sufficient for the existing population and be capable of expansion as the different districts grow. In dealing with a similar problem in London a sanitary expert asked that provision should be made, not for the present population of five millions, but for the seven millions which in a few years will have to be provided for. In such matters the rate-payers may be excused if they ask the sanitary engineers to remember that sufficient for the day is the evil thereof. The present population of Bombay is now little short of a million. As Mr. Baldwin Latham is on the spot he might do well to base his calculations on the round million which within five years will in all probability live, and it may be hoped, thrive, on the somewhat limited space of this island, surrounded by the no longer quite inviolate sea. In expectation of the advent of Mr. Mansergh at Melbourne a good deal of information was industriously procured for his guidance so that no time might be lost when he arrived. Colonial energy was shown in the promptitude with which a special Public Health Act was passed pending the drawing up of a complete scheme of sewerage for the immediate enforcement of *ad interim* reforms.

In this way the noxious trades have been taken in hand and dealt with in a comprehensive and uncompromising spirit. They have been divided into two classes, the first of which includes such as are pronounced to be necessarily offensive, while the second takes in those which are only offensive when negligently conducted. The former are to be removed from close proximity to population. Compensation will be given by the local authority only for the actual loss occasioned by compulsory removal, and no responsibility is accepted for the provision of new sites, or the like. Trades in the second class are also to be removed when they have a tendency to cause offence by emanations, or pollute rivers, lagoons, or streams by drainage. Every local council can, and must under the Board of Public Health, prevent the discharge of noxious matter into rivers or streams. The Board is counselled to exercise fearlessly the compulsory powers given to it to secure necessary reforms. The abattoirs of the city have received strong condemnation. They belong in part to private firms, which hold licenses. This system is manifestly faulty, and it is surprising that the Commission which is so thorough-going in other respects is satisfied with only recommending as a possible alternative to other reforms to transfer the city abattoirs to a Board of Works, and compel the other owners to conduct the business in accordance with a new and stringent code. At present the sites are bad, the approaches and the accommodation defective and insufficient, the drainage and mode of disposal of offal unsatisfactory, and general cleanliness neglected. In New South Wales the practice is to kill the cattle near the pastures and bring the meat in refrigerated wagons by railway to Sydney. This method is said to have many advantages, and it is recommended that the railway department should construct suitable trucks, run special meat trains, and charge the minimum paying freight to Melbourne where cold storage and chilling rooms should be erected near the terminus. Already some progress has been made in the development of this trade in country-killed meat. Meanwhile abattoirs have been included amongst the noxious trades specified in the Public Health Act, so that the owners will have to greatly improve their methods if they are to escape the closure which awaits every proprietor of a nuisance who incurs a third conviction Already cremation has been resorted to in the city abattoirs for the offal and blood which were formerly buried in the vicinity. This is the only reform hitherto effected in the abattoirs, but the success of the "destructors" is held by the Commissioner to be a conclusive proof that great reforms can be accomplished under a sound system.

WE have been asked by a "Staff Captain" of the Salvation Army to bring under the notice of the public the work that the "Prison Gate Brigade" of the Army is doing in Bombay, and the fact that in order to carry it on to greater advantage it is desired to purchase or build a permanent home for the work in the neighbourhood of the gaols. The Army, though much of its operations have invited pretty free criticism, is not on that account the less entitled to a fair hearing, and though the immediate results which this kind of work promises cannot be large, there is no reason why its purposes should not be made known. For some time past the officers in charge of this special work have day by day stationed themselves at the gates of the Omarkhary and Byculla Gaols, awaiting the exit of discharged prisoners. The daily average of discharges from the former gaol is a little over four, and from the Byculla House of Correction one. Of course only a small percentage of these are "captured," for the prisoners are as a rule perfect strangers to the Army, whose officers, for disciplinary reasons, no doubt, are not permitted to visit them during their detention in gaol. When they do make a capture the man is taken to the quarters of the Brigade at Chinchpoogly, where a home is provided for him, work is given him, and such reformatory influences as the Salvation Army is able to apply for the amendment of human depravity are turned upon him. Sometimes the amendment of life and morals which is thus brought about is, in the view of the Army, a thorough one, and we are told of more than one instance in which a rescued prisoner has been qualified for the task of rescuing others. In other cases the reformation is rather secular than spiritual, the improvement not coming up to the Army's technical standard of conversion. But the change that is brought about even here should commend itself to the approval of many who have received less exacting ideals of human conduct than the Army, and who would feel that something had been got for their money if a few gaol birds were turned into honest men, getting their living with their own hands. And this is one of the objects that the movement has in view. Work is provided in the Chinchpoogly quarters of the Brigade—carpet weaving chiefly, for there is no difficulty in finding men to superintend this process, and all long term prisoners have been trained to the occupation in gaol. Thus the Salvation Army believes in prayer, but it believes in labour as well, and *laborare est orare*. It is carrying on similar operations at Thana, where there is a daily discharge from gaol of about four prisoners on the average. Of course there are many prisoners who are not in need of an industrial home on their discharge from gaol, for the majority are placed under no social disadvantage through being sent to prison, and the obstacles to their return to work cannot be great. But there must always be some whom a period of imprisonment throws out of work, and to whom the honest hospitality of the Prison Gate Brigade must be of real service in more ways than one. In Ceylon a corresponding work is being carried on by the Salvation Army with the countenance of the Government, who make a monthly allowance towards the expenses. Here, doubtless, the Army does not look for such good fortune; but these aspects of the enterprise may possibly commend themselves to many who do not look upon the Army itself with perfect esteem, and so far as they lead loafers and ne'er-do-wells to earn an honest livelihood, they may come to be regarded as of public advantage.

THE German Emperor's invitation to the Powers to take common action in regard to the labour question and the condition of the working classes has been commended by Cardinal Manning in effusive terms. There are enormous difficulties in the way of proceeding on the lines marked out by the Emperor, but now that the report of the debate in the Reichstag on the Socialist Law and of the subsequent ceremony at the Palace at which the Session was closed are before us it is easy to see that his Majesty has acted in this matter with consummate tact and with conspicuous magnanimity. The Government had undoubtedly sustained a severe rebuff in the rejection of this important measure. Their defeat came about, not, as was expected, by the resistance of the National Liberals to the re-insertion of the famous expulsion clause, for the Government on the third reading did not attempt this, but by the wholesale defection of the Conservatives, who went over to the Opposition because they felt that without this clause the measure would not be strong enough. The next scene was the Palace, where the Emperor received the Reichstag and formally declared its three years' term to be at an end. The young Emperor, whom the non-German world had been brought to look upon as an impetuous young Sovereign, who would brook no opposition from Minister or Parliament, received the Reichstag with singular graciousness, thanked them warmly for their loyal co-operation with his Throne, and had no word to say about the defeat which he and his Chancellor had sustained a few hours before. But he had much to say about the social legislation in which the Reichstag had been engaged—about the accident insurance fund and the insurance fund for superannuated and invalided workmen—and then he went on to say: "On the foundations already laid we shall be able to go on building in order to bring home to the working classes that the legislative factors have a warm heart for their just interests and wishes, and that a satisfactory change in their condition can only be accomplished in a peaceful, legal, and orderly way. I regard it as my serious and lofty duty to promote the realization of this hope." From this is clear that while the Emperor may have set his heart upon a resolute resistance to Socialism in its violent phases, his heart is equally bent upon carrying out a large and consistent scheme of State Socialism. There is nothing here of the ostentatious militarism that we were told to look for when the young Emperor ascended the Throne. Cardinal Manning's eulogium upon him will remind people who have not already done so that their earlier judgments in regard to the Emperor need considerable revision.

A VERY few words should suffice to awaken public interest in the subject brought into notice by the Native Missionary who writes in another column on the Alibag Technical School. The undertaking has been suspended for some time past for want of sufficient support, but, as our correspondent shows, it has done good work, and in its short existence it has turned out men who are making a good living for themselves in useful occupations. The fears of our correspondent that because "a Native Missionary" is at the head of the undertaking he cannot look for a large measure of support ought to prove unfounded; more than one beneficent and philanthropic native gentleman has heartily co-operated with him, and all who have seen the work speak well of it. There is on the Alibag side of the harbour a large population of Bhandaris adversely affected by certain features of the later Abkari policy which we need not here enlarge upon. But the occupation of many of these people has gone, and as a whole they are a distinctly depressed class, who need to be helped to an honest living in some other than the hereditary pursuit of their caste. We know enough of the case to verify all that our correspondent says, and to commend his appeal to the favourable consideration of all well disposed persons in both communities.

AT the meeting of the Corporation yesterday the report of the Committee appointed to consider the organization of the Fire Brigade was adopted. Mr. Roughton, in the course of his remarks on the subject, suggested the advisability of the formation of a Volunteer Fire Brigade, which he pointed out was of immense service in London and other cities.

THE Bombay Philharmonic Society is to give a concert in the Town Hall to-night. The first part, which is miscellaneous, is short, but admirably selected, consisting of three instrumental and two vocal selections. Mr. Mant will play a war march of Mendelssohn's on the organ, Mr. Metaxas will give a pianoforte solo, and Mr. Freyvogel will play a fantasie on the violin. So far as vocal music is concerned Mrs. Walker will delight her hearers with something new and Mr. B. G. Hebditch will sing "Hybrias the Cretan." Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise" will constitute the second part; the soloists being Mrs Walker and Mr. Chisholm.

THIS will be a "grand fashionable evening" at the Bombay Fine Art Exhibition. A selection of music will be played by the band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

A DRAMATIC performance took place last night, in the school-room of the St. Peter's Boys' School, Mazagon. The Shakespearian play, "The Merchant of Venice," was well performed by the juvenile actors, and the room was filled with spectators. A fuller account will appear in our issue of to-morrow.

THE German Emperor has decided to allow his sister, the Princess Victoria, £10,000 a year, with permission to reside "where she pleases," which —inelegantly declares the Berlin correspondent of the *Glasgow Herald*—is tantamount to saying that she may go to Jericho for all he cares.

THE "send-off" dinner to be given by the Northbrook Club to Lord Harris, the Governor-Designate of Bombay, has been definitely fixed for Friday February 21, six days prior to his lordship's departure for Ismailia, en route to India. The affair promises to be exceptionally interesting. Although it has now been ascertained that Lord Salisbury will not be able to fulfil his desire to preside, it is still hoped that he may be present as a guest. Lord Randolph Churchill, under whom Lord Harris served as Under-Secretary of State for India, is to propose the toast of the evening. One ex-Viceroy, the Earl of Northbrook, fills the chair; and it is probable that another the Marquis of Ripon, will also take part in the proceedings.

MR. AND MRS. J. COWASJEE JEHANGHIER, of Cornwall Mansions, South Kensington, were to have entertained Lord and Lady Harris on Thursday Jan. 30, but, unfortunately, at the last moment the party had to be put off in consequence of the sudden indisposition of Mrs. Jehanghier. The Bombay address to the Governor-designate is to be presented at a reception to be held by the same genial host and hostess on Saturday, Feb. 23, the day following the Northbrook Club's dinner to Lord Harris. Colonel Rhodes, the military secretary of his lordship, is now on his way home from South Africa.

CAPTAIN H. S. A. FULLER, Bombay Staff Corps Assistant Commissary General, 3rd Class, Bombay, has permission to retire from the service on Feb. 26.

COL. E. M. STEVENSON, Madras Staff Corps has been permitted to retire with effect from Feb. 28.

THE BISHOP OF DAMAUN left Bombay last night for Damaun, where he intends to spend the Lenten season, returning to Bombay after Easter.

IT is announced in Berlin that, according to private telegraphic intelligence from Major Wissmann, he has occupied the Lewa plantation, which is situated near the Pangani River, in the Province of Usambara. The plantation enjoyed extensive trade until the revolt of the Arabs, who completely destroyed everything in it. Emin Pasha is reported to be much better. He has left the hospital for a private house at Bagamoyo, which place he is unwilling to leave. Further information has reached Berlin from Zanzibar tending to the belief [illegible] Peters is still alive, Herr Oscar Borchert [illegible] that the doctor and Herr von Tiedemann [illegible] Mount Kenia safe and well at the [illegible] November.

TELEGRAMS.

[CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.]

BYE-ELECTIONS IN FRANCE.

PARIS, FEB. 17.

The elections yesterday to fill the vacancies created by the quashing of the elections of five Boulangist Deputies in Paris resulted in the re-elections of Messrs. Mery, Belleval, Laur, Gousset, and Revest.

In a second ballotage M. Naquet, Boulangist, defeated M. Goblet, formerly Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs.

OUTBREAK OF CHOLERA IN RUSSIA.

LONDON, FEB. 17.

Cholera is reported to have broken out in St. Petersburg.

CARDINAL MANNING AND THE KAISER.

Cardinal Manning, writing to the *Deutsche Revue*, pronounces the Emperor William's Rescript on the labour question to be the wisest and worthiest act of any Sovereign of our time.

MAJOR WISSMANN'S CAMPAIGN.

ZANZIBAR, FEB. 17.

Bwanaheri, having obtained strong reinforcements, defies Major Wissmann, who is now awaiting the Soudanese officers.

A force of Germans will be employed attacking Kelva and southern ports, when serious resistance is expected.

THE NEW SULTAN.

The new Sultan has re-hoisted the Royal standard here, afterwards holding a State reception which was attended by the Europeans located in Zanzibar.

ADMIRAL FREMANTLE.

Admiral Fremantle sails from here for Bombay on Saturday next.

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO FRANCE.

LONDON, FEB. 17.

The *Siecle* states that the Queen on her visit to France will be received by President Carnot in Paris, whence her Majesty will proceed to Aix-les-Bains.

OBITUARY.

Sir Louis Mallet died to-day.

[Sir Louis Mallet was born in London in 1823, was knighted in 1868, became a Member of the India Council in 1872, and was permanent Under-Secretary for India from 1874 to 1883.]

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

FRENCH ELECTION NEWS.

PARIS, FEB. 16.

Six elections for the Department of Seine, which were necessary to replace Boulangist candidates, whose election was declared invalid, have resulted in five of them being re-elected.

A second ballot is required in the case of M Naquet.

THE FUNERAL OF EARL SYDNEY.

LONDON, FEB. 17.

It is believed that H. M. the Queen will attend the funeral of Earl Sydney, which takes place at Chislehurst, on Thursday.

PRESENTATION OF A FLAGSTAFF.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, FEB. 17.

A most interesting ceremony was performed at the Connaught Boat Club this evening when his Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught presented the club with a new flagstaff. A large gathering were present to witness the ceremony. Before breaking the flag his Royal Highness made a short speech, in which he said: Most excellent secretary, and ladies, and gentlemen,—"As you are not satisfied with the flag, I suppose, I must say a few words. I trust that this flagstaff may not only have the effect of making the Boat Club seen from the land as well as the water, but that it may also prove an encouragement to the people of Poona to take an interest in boating. I assure you that it has afforded me great pleasure while residing in Poona to come down here to boat, and I wish all happiness and prosperity to the Poona Boat Club." His Royal Highness Prince Arthur then pulled the line fastened to the Royal Standard which unfurled, and at the same time by the breaking of a string rolls of flags of all nations were unfurled. Three lusty cheers were then given for their Royal Highnesses. Colonel Dundas, the honorary secretary, thanked his Royal Highness for the magnificent gift in a few appropriate words, and expressed a wish that his Royal Highness would soon be with them again. The band then played a selection of music, and after a while the gathering dispersed. It was undoubtedly one of the most successful functions that have recently been held in Poona.

CALCUTTA MANŒUVRES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 17.

Manœuvres, in connection with the attack and defence at Calcutta, concluded this morning. The defenders have been congratulated upon having completely routed their supposed enemy; the last efforts made were an attempt by the Calcutta Naval Volunteers to come up to Fort William by water, but was completely discomfited. When they got to Fulta Fort which is a narrow channel at one o'clock, the electric light was turned upon the boats from the fort when big guns began to blazing upon them. In trying to get away two of the boats grounded and the other supposed to be smashed.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, Feb. 17.—The barometer has fallen briskly in Bengal, slightly in Behar, and along the east coast of the Peninsula, but it has risen elsewhere, and rapidly in north-west India. Depression has apparently reached Bengal, where the barometer is nearly three-tenths below normal. Wind has shifted to the north-west again of the Punjab and the North-West Provinces; and cyclonic circulation has been transferred to Bengal and the neighbourhood. Wind has been fresh to strong at the head of the Bay, and a gale or strong winds have been experienced in Quetta and different parts of the Punjab. Weather cloudy in north-west India, but fine elsewhere, and rain is only reported as slight showers at Sibsagar. Weather is still unsettled in the north-west, and rain has fallen probably in Bengal. Fresh depression has been appearing in Guzerat.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JAN. 31.

BEFORE this letter reaches India Parliament will have assembled, and it is needless, therefore, for your correspondent to attempt any forecast of the coming Session. Such a task, besides being superfluous, would be difficult. Everybody says that there never was such a dearth of trustworthy political news a fortnight before the opening of the Session. Downing Street is deserted; hardly a single Cabinet Minister is in town; Mr. Gladstone after assisting at his son Henry's wedding is off to Oxford; and the *quid nuncs* of Clubland are almost driven to despair. In the absence of authentic information, the gossips are compelled to trust to their more or less lively imaginations, and each morning we are regaled with a plentiful crop of stories which are duly contradicted the next day, or if they are too absurd for notice, allowed to die a natural death. To this class of rumours must be attributed the free use made of Lord Dufferin's name. Those who know his lordship best repudiate the notion of his relieving the Marquis of Salisbury of the burden of conducting the foreign affairs of the country. If the present Government were much more firmly established in power than they are, Lord Dufferin would think not once or twice, but thrice before he gave up his position in Rome to join a Ministry that might cease to exist any moment, and cannot in the nature of things last more than another year or two. Besides, it is by no means certain that Lord Salisbury, although he is willing to resign the Premiership to the Marquis of Hartington, would voluntarily surrender his Secretaryship to the ex-Viceroy of India, or anybody else. The work of the Foreign Office is congenial to Lord Salisbury, and although Mr. Labouchere may say that the noble Marquis truckles to Prince Bismarck while he bullies "poor little Portugal," the leaders of the Liberal party—I mean the old leaders, for no one would think of excluding Mr. Labouchere from the category of party leaders—appear to be generally contented, at least they have not so far shown any disposition to follow the lead of the senior member for Northampton. Apart from this, the chances of Lord Salisbury giving up the Foreign Office are considered in well informed circles extremely remote, unless of course his health compels him to abandon for a time active public life. Should such a misfortune for the Conservative party occur it is not easy to see who among the present colleagues of Lord Salisbury could succeed him.

The accounts of his condition are rather conflicting. On the one hand, it is whispered that he is still in a critical condition, while on the other we are told that he is almost well enough to come to town. There seems no reason to doubt that he has been a great deal worse than the bulletins published by his medical attendants led us to suppose at the time. The fact that he is not yet allowed to leave Hatfield, although his prolonged absence from St. James's Park must be extremely inconvenient when several foreign questions of grave importance are pending, shows that the illness with which he has been inflicted was not the ordinary Russian influenza. Lord Hartington, whose life it now appears was also for some hours in danger, has sufficiently recovered to come up to London, but he starts at once for Cairo, and will not be in his place in the House of Commons much, if at all, before the Easter Recess. The Unionist party is not just now in the best of spirits, and there are to be noticed among some of its members symptoms of a mutinous spirit that if not checked, may add appreciably to the difficulties ahead of the Ministry. However, discipline is more easily restored among the Conservatives than the Liberals, and if Lord Salisbury, even though he may not be able to attend himself, decides to call his followers together to confer on the business of the Session it is possible that the tendency to disaffection, to which I have alluded, may disappear. Of course what Lord Randolph Churchill and his one follower may do is quite another matter.

The Conservatives meanwhile are taunting their opponents with want of unity and cohesion. Certainly the more prominent of Mr. Gladstone's followers, while they profess loyalty to their leader in regard to Ireland, give onlookers the impression sometimes of fighting for their own hand. A good deal of this is inevitable when Parliament is not sitting. Many of the differences noted between this member of the Opposition and that are more apparent than real, and will it is presumed, fade when the forces are re-united in the House of Commons under the leadership of Mr. Gladstone. Those who carefully watch the signs of the times, will not fail to notice the rise of Mr. Labouchere in public favour. This has been specially remarkable during the past twelve months, but it is only quite recently that the Conservatives—not the Liberals—have begun to talk seriously about Mr. Bradlaugh's versatile colleague as a probable successor of Mr. Gladstone in the leadership of the Liberal party. In politics singular things sometimes occur, but while I have heard advanced Liberals insist that Mr. Labouchere must have a seat in the next Liberal Cabinet, I have never found any responsible person suggesting that he should occupy the most prominent seat. If the Four Parliaments come in our time, Mr. Labouchere's chances of leading the Liberals would possibly be greater than they are now. In the present state of things, the chief opposition to Mr. Labouchere as leader of the party would come from the Scotch wing, whose influence is larger than its numbers. There is no love lost between Mr. Labouchere and some of the Radical members from across the border. They would naturally prefer to be led by a man of less levity, such for example as Mr. Campbell-Bannerman, whose possible candidature is being considered. When some months ago I quoted the remark made to me by a Scotch politician not unknown in the political world that Mr. Campbell-Bannerman would make a good leader, it did not occur to me that in so short a time his claims for the position would be seriously discussed by such a paper as the *Manchester Guardian*. Mr. Campbell-Bannerman is not without ability, but nobody except a too clannish Scotchman would ever for a moment suppose that the member for the Stirling district is or is likely to be in the running, unless of course some unforeseen catastrophe happens.

But it is rather idle to be talking about the future leadership of the Liberal party while Mr. Gladstone in spite of his advanced years is astonishing the world by his activity. Mr. Morley, at Liverpool yesterday, referring to the phenomenal energy of his chief, said:—"I was reading the other day a bit of American history, and I came upon that fact that John Adams, one of the founders of that great Constitution of the United States, in his 75th year attended a convention for revising the State of Massachusetts, and I shall be very much disappointed if before Mr. Gladstone is in his 80th year he does not have to revise a Constitution with which we are acquainted." But what does Mr. Morley mean by speaking of Mr. Gladstone's 80th year. Is not the Liberal leader already in his 81st? Perhaps Mr. Morley said in, or meant to have said, 85th.

Almost the only certainty about the Ministerial programme for the coming Session is the intention of the Government to extend the operation of the Ashbourne Act. An active crusade against the proposed measure was begun at the St. James's Hall, when Professor Stuart, M.P., played second fiddle to Mr. Michael Davitt and Mr. John Burns. One of the speakers on the occasion was Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee, who I am told received a very flattering reception from the large audience. The prominent part taken in this meeting by Mr. Burns, and the manner in which he is being petted by a certain class of London Liberals, are not altogether pleasing to the bulk of the members of that party. Some of the strongest things have been said against Liberals by Mr. Burns, and I am not aware that he has withdrawn or expressed regret for them. Although when he was specially appealed to, to dissociate himself from something written in a "Labour" organ he did so, I believe that he is closely allied with Mr. Champion, the editor of the paper. Mr. Champion's views with regard to Liberals are pretty well-known, but, of course, it does not follow that they are shared by Mr. Burns.

Mr. Parnell continues to be the recipient of sympathising messages from his countrymen, and, following the example of minor public bodies in Ireland, the Corporation of Dublin has passed the following resolution:—"That, in the judgment of this Council, Mr. Parnell has merited the respect of all honourable men by the purity and elevation of character which have signalized his whole career; that every man of honour must resent and condemn the dastardly persecution that is so long maintained against him for the base purpose of defeating a just political cause by criminal defamation of its leader; and that the ignominious hate of his accusers hitherto entitles him to our absolute confidence, and enables us to accept and rely upon his declaration that the issue of further attack upon his honour cannot harm himself, or prejudice the just cause to which he has dedicated his life." In politics and war everything is supposed to be fair, but nobody, not even his greatest opponents, can deny that Mr. Parnell has had somewhat hard measure dealt out to him. Mr. Sexton, the mover of the resolution, went so far as to affirm that not a feature of Mr. Parnell's life had been free from calumny. "His course as an employer, his conduct as a landlord, his most intimate domestic affairs, his relations with kith and kin, the most trifling incident of his life, had been continually made the subject of malignant falsehoods again and again exposed, but again and again repeated." In our party warfare the private characters of our public men have always been considered fair game for attack, and some of Mr. Sexton's own friends have not been free from charges similar to those he prefers against Mr. Parnell's enemies. Mr. Morley paid the Irish leader a great compliment the day before yesterday. "I do not care what destiny the future may have in store for Mr. Parnell. However the future may go, at least it cannot deprive him of the honour and the fame of having been the first Irish statesman to bring the people of England and the people of Ireland together; and I for one—whatever may happen in the future—will never cease to acknowledge the debt which both nations, the people of Great Britain and the people of Ireland, owe to Mr. Parnell's energy, tenacity, and true statesmanship." As Mr. Morley is one of the perhaps not very large number of statesmen who say what they mean and mean what they say, the leader of the Irish Nationalists ought to feel himself somewhat compensated for the very different kind of things said about him by those who do not consider that the peoples of Great Britain and Ireland have been "brought together," and who deny that his policy is true statesmanship.

The Hon. George Curzon's letters to the *Times* from Persia are attracting a great deal of attention. The two instalments published this week, dealing as they do with the southern portion of the Shah's dominions, are particularly interesting to Indian readers. His observations on the opening of the Karun river are awaited with some curiosity. I was talking the other day to a high official who is intimately acquainted with current Persian affairs, and he informed me that the country is overrun with European speculators anxious to procure concessions from Nasir-ed-din. In the scramble, it is to be hoped that British interests will not be allowed to suffer through any want of energy on the part of our official representatives in Teheran and the other important cities of Iran.

The arrangements for the forthcoming dinner of the Uncovenanted Civil Service and Civil Engineer Associations are proceeding satisfactorily, and the affair from the point of numbers at least promises to be a great success. A meeting of the Dinner Committee was held at the Uncovenanted office in Pall Mall on Monday. Mr. O'Donnell presided, and there were representatives of both societies, as well as Mr. S. Digby and Mr. J. S. Heyman, the secretary. It was originally intended that the dinner should take place in the month of February, but the Committee decided that it would be better to wait until Mr. King's return. The date finally fixed was Friday, March 14. The well-known Whitehall Rooms, attached to the Hotel Metropole, have been secured for the occasion. The conversion of the redoubtable member for Elgin and Nairn, accomplished apparently by Mr. King during his recent visit to Hyderabad, has attracted some attention here. Both the *Manchester Guardian* and the Aberdeen *Free Press* have some comments on the matter. The Aberdeen journal, which of course takes a special interest in Mr. Seymour Keay, expresses surprise that his name is not found among those who took part in the proceedings of the National Congress in Bombay. Without some explanation his absence does seem strange, especially after the somewhat exalted manner in which his return to Parliament was hailed by the Native Press. The attempt to form a branch of the Uncovenanted Association in Ireland seems to have suggested a rather ill natured and badly-informed article in the *Freeman's Journal* against the movement. Some idea of the wisdom of the Dublin writer may be formed from the following extract:—"Throughout this (Uncovenanted) petition, and through all the statements in support of the claims of these Uncovenanted officials there was an under-current of some such feeling as inspired Marshal Blucher when looking down upon London from the top of the monument he exclaimed 'What loot!' To plunder the Orient and to return to the West at the age of forty (*sic*) to enjoy the fruits of loyal service—that is the high ambition of many hundreds of youths now in the principal schools of the Three Kingdoms." The *Freeman's Journal* hopes that not one Irish member will sanction the demand of "these ex-officials," who it seems to think are in some way or other connected with "the castle." The hope of the *Freeman's Journal* is not likely to be realized. Some of the staunchest supporters of the Uncovenanted cause are to be found in the ranks of the Parnellites, and the Irish leader himself, unless he has changed his views, which is not very likely, is in favour of an inquiry. I see that the *Scottish Leader*, the Gladstonian rival of the *Scotsman*, has some remarks on the Calcutta dinner, betraying a similar state of ignorance regarding the real grievances complained of. It will be the duty of the English representatives of the services to enlighten the journalistic critics in the Irish and Scotch capitals. This criticism is not an unmixed evil, for it shows that the question is moving. Attacks of this sort are also useful in enabling the other side to put the real facts before the British public.

Your recent visitor Mr. Henniker Heaton, M.P., is not allowing the grass to grow under his feet. The sneering allusions made to him at the dinner in celebration of the penny-post jubilee afforded him an opportunity of ventilating his views that so astute an agitator was not at all likely to miss. Accordingly when the hon. member for Canterbury arrived in Europe and found the newspaper reports of the banquet referred to he sat down and wrote a long letter on the subject to the *Times*. That journal has always been very civil to Mr. Henniker Heaton, and on this occasion it not only printed his communication, but favoured him with a leading article. Writing at Naples, far away from his papers, Mr. Henniker-Heaton was somewhat at a disadvantage, but he has managed to put together some very striking facts in support of his moderate request for the appointment of a Select Committee. The figures he quotes in connection with the growth of correspondence between England and her possessions are interesting:—"No less than 1,200 bags of mails were put on board the Britannia for India and Australia in one week, as against 700 bags ten years ago. The mail for India "ten years ago, I am," he goes on to say, "informed, averaged 250 bags; to-day the average is over 400 bags weekly. But incredible as it may appear the official statements show that the Australian receipts for postage have increased nearly 50 per cent. in ten years. The American mail service with England also shows an extraordinary increase and a profit of at least £100,000 per annum. On this point the Committee will have extraordinary evidence proving that we are paying £30,000 a year more than we need do for this service." The writer of the leader in the *Times* predicts that before long the Committee or Commission will be conceded to Mr. Henniker Heaton's importunity, and that must be the opinion of all who have noticed the growing feeling in favour of a thorough impartial investigation into the whole subject. By the way, it is not I believe generally known that Mr. Henniker Heaton narrowly escaped being a member of the Irish Parliamentary party. Previous to his standing as a Conservative Candidate for one of the constituencies in his native county, he entered into negotiations with Mr. Parnell, but for some reason or other—probably because Mr. Henniker Heaton is not an Irishman—they never came to anything.

THE GOVERNOR-ELECT OF BOMBAY.

OUR London correspondent writes:—The interesting luncheon party that had been arranged for yesterday by Mr and Mrs. J. Cowasjee Jehangier, in honour of Lord and Lady Harris, could not take place in consequence of the sudden illness of Mrs. Cowasjee. As the engagements of Lord Harris are very numerous, it is hardly likely that he will be able to give his friends of Cornwall Mansions another day, but the new Governor will have an opportunity of meeting a goodly number of Bombayites, European and Native, under Mr. Cowasjee's roof on the 23nd of February. I have been favoured with an early copy of the address to be presented on the occasion by the native inhabitants of Bombay now in this country. The address is as follows:—

To the Right Honourable George Robert Canning, Baron Harris.

My Lord,—Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress of India, having been pleased to entrust you with the Governorship of the Bombay Presidency, we the Native inhabitants of that presidency, at present residing in this country, beg leave most respectfully to approach your lordship, and to offer you our most sincere and heartfelt congratulations on your appointment.

Your lordship is by no means a stranger to the people of India, for it is hardly necessary to remind you, that for three generations your lordship's family have been connected with the Government of that dependency, and that the name which you inherit is thus well known throughout the length and breadth of that country. We are, therefore, sure that your lordship will feel a peculiar pleasure in availing yourself of this opportunity of renewing your hereditary connection with our native land, and we rejoice that a nobleman so connected with it should have been called upon by her Majesty to undertake the arduous and responsible duties of Governor of Bombay. From the cheerful alacrity with which your lordship has responded to the call of duty, and undertaken the trust which her Majesty has been pleased to commit to you, we feel confident that you will, during your administration, discharge those duties and execute that trust alike to the satisfaction of our common Sovereign, so as to enhance the welfare and happiness of the people of Western India.

The Bombay Presidency, in common with the rest of India, has of late years, made very considerable and striking progress in education and general enlightenment; and the more they have progressed, the more loyal have our countrymen become to British Rule, and the more cordially attached to the person of our Queen-Empress. We have no doubt your lordship will not fail to notice these facts, both on your arrival in Bombay and throughout your stay in the Presidency. It is our earnest hope that it may be your Lordship's proud and happy privilege to lead our countrymen in the path of progress thus open to them, and to be the means of rendering them still more loyal and attached, and of teaching them to be proud of being citizens of the great and enlightened British Empire. By so doing your lordship will have rivetted one more link in the chain with which the United Kingdom and our country are, we hope, indissolubly bound together, and earned the lasting gratitude of millions of your fellow-subjects as well in these islands as in India.

In the government of such a large territory as is comprised within the Bombay Presidency questions of importance, involving various and possibly conflicting interests, cannot fail from time to time to arise, with which your lordship will have to deal. But it would be presumptuous as well as inopportune on our part to trouble your lordship on the present occasion with any reference to such questions. We, therefore, beg leave to conclude this address by assuring your lordship, on behalf of our countrymen, that a most hearty welcome awaits you on your arrival in Bombay, and that it will be their prayer, as it is ours, that your lordship's administration may be marked by peace, prosperity and advancement.

We are, my Lord,
Your Lordship's most obedient Servants.

February, 1890.

The dinner to be given to his lordship by the Northbrook Club takes place on the 21st proximo. Although the members of that institution have been disappointed in their expectation that the Marquis of Salisbury would preside they indulge the hope that the Prime Minister will attend as a visitor. They have been fortunate in receiving a satisfactory response to their invitation in other high quarters. Lord Randolph Churchill for instance has not only promised to attend, but undertaken to propose the principal toast, namely, that of his friend and former colleague, Lord Harris. It is not yet definitely known whether the Marquis of Ripon's engagements will permit him to be present, but among those from whom acceptances have already been accepted are Lord Brassey, Sir George Campbell, M.P., Sir Charles Aitchison, Sir Richard Meade, Mr. Dadabhai Nowroji, &c. The chair will be appropriately filled by the Earl of Northbrook as president of the Club. I cannot congratulate your London contemporaries on the promptness of their information about Lord Harris's doings. It was not until nearly a month after the *Bombay Gazette* had published the names of the gentlemen selected for his lordship's staff that the papers here discovered that Colonel Rhodes—now by the way on the voyage home from the Cape—had been offered the Military Secretaryship. But this wonderful enterprise was beaten by the *St. James's Gazette*, which contained the following announcement in leaded type:—"The Hon. St. L. H. Jervis, Lieutenant, King's Royal Rifles, has been appointed Aide-de-Camp to Lord Harris, Governor of Bombay."

THE ALIBAG TECHNICAL SCHOOL.

(FROM A NATIVE MISSIONARY.)

I HAVE great pleasure in informing you, and through you others who took an interest in the late Alibag Technical School, that the chief object with which it was started, *viz.*, to prepare the Bhandarees and other poorer classes of the district, as carpenters, has not been entirely unrealized. I met only this afternoon a Bhandari lad who declared that he was in my Marathi School and attended the Technical School along with the boys of that school for a couple of hours every day, and that he had since been earning his livelihood as an assistant carpenter. He was not earning much, but still he was doing manly work for his maintenance. He looked quite famished when he came to school, but now he looks well fed, and was decently clad. He said that he knew nothing of carpentry before he joined the Technical School and possibly he might never have thought of following so useful and respectable a trade if his attention had not been directed to it by us. There are two other equally respectable lads who are following the same trade, and they were our pupils. One is a Bhandari and the other a Koli (a fisherman). This unexpected discovery of the results of our defunct industrial school has filled me with great delight and gratitude to the Almighty that my humble efforts has not been quite abortive. Had the school been continued to be patronized by the gentlemen who contributed towards the commencement of it, it would still have continued to prove a blessing, and delivered the Bhandarees and other poorer classes in our district from the poverty in which they are sunk. Some Bhandarees are in absolute destitution, and I am much affected by the scenes that I sometimes witness in the course of my movements among them. Of course, a work originated by a native missionary has not the attraction about it that a scheme originated by a European has; but I have confidence that my humble project, though so long neglected, will meet with the encouragement that it deserves when both European and Native gentlemen know the true merit of it. Will not some native prince or merchant come forward to our help? Might not some one like to perpetuate the memory of the administration of Lord Reay among the people of the district, by reviving the Technical School and honouring it with his Excellency's name? We want artizans in this district very much; there is a scarcity in it of carpenters, tailors, and smiths; and shall we not be helped to train the Bhandarees, who are starving for want of suitable employment in consequence of the Abkari laws, as carpenters, tailors, and blacksmiths? The Alibag High School still has its class for drawing, and it passed 5 out of the 15 boys that it presented for the last Government examination in that subject. The influential advocacy of the *Bombay Gazette* has been frequently most serviceable, and I trust that it will not fail to achieve success in this affair.

THE Czar, who was invited by the French and Dutch Governments to act as arbitrator in the dispute respecting their frontiers in Surinam, has, it is reported, refused to comply with their request.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. Grattan Geary in the chair. The following members were also present:—Captains Sir Henry Morland, Kt., and W. P. Walshe; Colonel G. L. C. Merewether; Surg.-Major G. A. Maconachie; Messrs. J. R. Duxbury, R. Gilbert, G. W. Roughton and J. F. Fernandez; Rai Bahadur Luchmon Singh; Drs. Thomas Blaney, A. G. Viegas, Rustomjee Nusserwanjee Khory, Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar, and Cowasjee Hormusjee; Messrs. Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, Nowrojee Beiramjee Suntook, Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, Bhagwandas Narotumdas, Jamshedjee Kharsedjee Kama, Jaya Karadi Lingu, Kaikhosro Naorojee Kabrajee, K. M. Shroff, Rahimtoola Khairaz, Amirudin Tyabjee, Damodar Tapidas, Damodar Thakersi Muljee, Darashah R. Chichgar, Dosabhoy Framjee, Hasanbhai Visram, and Hurkisondas Narrotumdas; Khan Bahadur Muncherjee Cowasjee Murzban; Messrs. Pherozeshah M. Mehta, Purshotumdas Munguldas Nathubhoy, Rahimtula Mahomed Sayani, Tribhowandas Munguldas Nathoobhoy, and Tribhowandas Varjiwandas.

Dr. Blaney proposed that sanction be given to the payment from the building fund investment of Rs. 40 per yard for the 600 square yards of additional land taken up for the site, or Rs. 24,000.

Mr. P. M. Mehta said he would propose a rider to Dr. Blaney's proposition. He explained that Government had sold the land to the Corporation at a certain price. The Corporation then took up another side (without formally relinquishing the first one), and when they went back to the first site Government enhanced the rate. They also at the last moment imposed a ground-rent on them. Under these circumstances he thought that the Corporation should state in the most emphatic terms that in compelling them to pay the ground rent, the Government had not treated the Corporation with that fairness and equity which a public body entrusted with the disbursement of public money had a right to expect. The rider was as follows:—That the Corporation feel it incumbent on them to record the opinion that they have not been treated with the fairness and equity in relation to the demand of ground-rent which as a public body entrusted with public monies they had a right to expect at the hands of Government.

The President explained that Government sold the ground at half price. During the interval that the Corporation relinquished the land and again applied for it, the price of the land went up. The Government then charged them at the rate of half the rates then obtaining.

Dr. Cowasjee thought that the Corporation had not been treated by Government in that liberal spirit which they deserved.

The proposition, with the rider, which Dr. Blaney had accepted was then put to the meeting and carried.

AN INSPECTOR'S COMPLAINT.

The Corporation further considered letters from Mr. Nusserwanjee Manockshaw, complaining that his services as an inspector on the Tansa Water Works had been dispensed with, and making certain remarks on the subject.

The Commissioner's report on the subject was read, and the papers were recorded.

THE FIRE BRIGADE.

The Corporation considered report of the committee of the Corporation appointed to consider the question of the re-organization of the Fire Brigade.

The following is the report of the Committee:—

The Committee of the Corporation appointed on the 4th April, 1889, whilst regretting that their report has been so long delayed, beg to state that, in the meantime, many enquiries have been made regarding the organization of the London and other fire brigades, and as to the best means of providing for the protection from fire the various districts of Bombay. The information thus obtained has, in effect, answered the purposes for which the Committee was appointed, inasmuch as the Fire Brigade establishment, provided for in the budget estimate for the ensuing year, should be amply sufficient to provide for a really efficient and sufficiently numerous and thoroughly equipped brigade. The cost of the brigade, as entered in the budget estimate for next year, is Rs. 1,50,000, in order to meet which charge the Corporation has imposed the maximum tax leviable under the Municipal Act, namely, ¾ per cent. on the annual rateable value of property. As this outlay should be sufficient to place the brigade in a fairly efficient condition, the Committee cannot submit any further suggestions involving a further increase of expenditure on this head. They concur, however, with the recommendation which, it is understood, is about to be made to the Corporation by another committee, to the effect that, in order to provide for the efficient training and disciplining of the new force, and to ensure that its operations at fires shall be really efficiently conducted, special means should be taken to engage the services of a first-class officer to organize and discipline the brigade at the outset, a higher salary, if necessary, than that entered in the schedule (Rs. 500 per mensem) being paid during such period as he may be engaged in the work of organisation and training.

THOMAS BLANEY.
G. MEREWETHER
E. B. CARROL.
DOSABHOY FRAMJI.
MUNCHERJI C. MURZBAN.

Bombay, 29th January, 1890.

Dr. Blaney proposed the adoption of the report.

Mr. Roughton seconded the resolution and in doing so observed that it was extremely desirable to supplement the Fire Brigade by the formation of a Volunteer Fire Brigade on similar lines to the one existing in London. That one had been of immense use there, and he was sure that it would be equally useful here. He thought there would be no lack of volunteers if they were called for.

The report was then adopted.

A BURIAL-GROUND QUESTION.

The Corporation then considered a letter to the President from the Sunni Mahomedans of Bombay submitting objections against the closing of the Mahomedan burial-grounds on Back Bay.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee said that this was a very important question, as it affected the feelings and sentiments of a large section of the native community, and the subject should receive the fullest consideration. The question of burial-grounds was now before a Committee, and it was but right that this question should receive the attention of the Committee before it was placed before the Corporation. Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee proposed that consideration of the matter should be postponed till it had been considered by the Committee.

THE POWAI WORKS AGAIN.

The Corporation considered resolution of the Standing Committee, recommending the Corporation to sanction the taking up of a portion of the Powai Estate, of a total area of 2,070 acres or thereabouts for the gathering ground of the Powai Water Works. This area included the 500 acres for the lake itself, the taking up of which was sanctioned by the Corporation on the 25th November last.

Dr. Blaney proposed that as recommended by the Standing Committee sanction be given to the taking up of 2,070 acres (including 500 acres already sanctioned for the Powai lake) for the gathering ground of the Powai water works that, pending the report by the Standing Committee, the cost of acquiring the area of 2,070 acres, and, pending the raising of the necessary loan, the cost be met from advances from available balances to be hereafter adjusted against the said loan.

Mr. Roughton moved an amendment that the consideration of the question of taking up 1,570 acres at Powai over and above the 500 acres required for the submerged area of the new lake, be postponed, and that the question of the compensation required to be paid, referred to the following committee, with a request that they would report within a week:—Messrs. Maconachie, Fernandes, M. C. Murzban, and Blaney.

The amendment was carried.

The Corporation then adjourned.

MIRZA MEHEMMED ALI KHAN ALAES-SULTAN late Persian Consul-General at Tiflis, who has been appointed Minister to Great Britain, left for London on Jan. 27.

A PARIS correspondent telegraphs that the *Voltaire* announces that an effort will in time be made to bring about a matrimonial alliance between Lætitia, the widow of the Duke of Aosta, and the latter's eldest son by his first wife.

THE closed accounts for 1889 show receipts to the amount of £9,719,000, and expenses amounting to £9,523,000, leaving a surplus of £196,000. The budgetary estimates were as follows:—Receipts, £9,690,000; expenses, £9,682,000; surplus, £8,000. The receipts exceeding the estimates were derived from the following sources; Land-tax, £51,000; tobacco, £81,000; town dues, £48,000; steam packets, £35,000; justice, £29,000. The receipts which fell short of the estimates were:—Customs, mainly imports, £94,000; railways, £90,000; octrois, £15,000. The diminution in the expenditure is mainly due to the diminished deficits from the Daira and Domains. The debt was reduced during the year by £509,000. The total debt is less than 103½ millions, of which a million and a quarter is held by the Government themselves as reserve.

MR. BRADLAUGH INTERVIEWED.

A REPRESENTATIVE of the *Scottish Leader* has interviewed Mr. Bradlaugh the day after his return home, and gives the following account of their conversation:—

I found Mr. Bradlaugh in his large but simply furnished library, with its thousands of books, taking things quietly for the first day after the fatigues of his journey. He looked of course much stronger than he did when I saw him just before he set out on his voyage, but he still bears the traces of his terrible illness; and he is not as strong as he would like to be. "My head does not seem to be in working order," he complained; but then working order for him is a rather high standard.

"At all events you have had a good time?" I queried; and the *timbre* of his voice in answering was very different from that which I listened to in November.

"I had a splendid time in every way. Sir William Wedderburn made my life a pleasure to me during the ten days I spent in Bombay; and I was quite overpowered by the kindness showered upon me. It was startling at first, the way I was taken about by the coachmen who, with the bungalow and a whole suite of servants, were placed at my service. Their view was that everybody in the streets should clear out of our way; and they made them, too, at first. And when we put these Oriental methods down, our menials did not half like it."

"And the Congress? That seems to have been a magnificent success?"

"To my mind a marvellous one. I'm rather glad, by the way, that I had appealed to the Government before my illness to abolish the silver duty, for anything I might say now would hardly look disinterested. What the silver duty on my presentation caskets and things will come to I am afraid to think."

Here Mr Bradlaugh showed me a list of the principal valuables, which will certainly make a noble show, representing as they do costly gifts from every part of India. They are not yet on view, but I saw one marvellous object, a grain of rice, of ordinary size, on which had been somehow inscribed lengthwise, in wonderfully neat and clear letters, the words, "To Charles Bradlaugh, Esq., M.P., Friend of India, Welcome to the Fifth National Congress." Then are quite legible to good eyes. As for the silver, however, I have been informed that the Congress Committee intend seeing to it that Mr. Bradlaugh's gifts do not prove a tax to him.

"And what is the Indian Congress going to come to?" I inquired. "What kind of men are running it?"

"It shows every sign of running itself," was the prompt answer; "and that strikes me as by far the best state of things. Just think, five years ago the opening Congress had only two or three hundred members; this year there were 2063 delegates; and not to speak of the enthusiasm, the subscription of 63,000 rupees on spot looks like action.

"And the calibre of the delegates?" I asked. Remarkably high. To begin with, of all that Assembly, who all understand English, the great majority know it practically as well as you and I do. They have the Oriental fulness of expression, but the general run of the speaking is above the average you find in England; and the eloquence of some is of a very high order. As for the ability, I was quite struck by the subtlety of intellect of some with whom I talked. You see, English insistence on English education in India has given our culture to their ablest men; and were there no other reason for giving them some measure of self-government, it is plainly to our own interest to give occupation to minds that we have trained to need some occupation. Better this way than another."

"How came it," I asked, "that the Mohammedans reported to be standing aloof from the movement? I see that actully 300 Mohammedan delegates turned up."

"Well, there was a meeting of just about the same number of Bombay Mohammedans, who decided to stand aloof; and it was not unnatural. The Mohammedans mind tends to be fatalistic—to leave things to Allah. But where you have educated Mohammedans, there the new views spread; and so the more enlightened join the reform movement. There are some fifty millions of them in India, and the action of a few in Bombay counts for little."

"And the press in general?" I inquired.

"Well, practically the whole of the native journals are for it, most of them vigorously. Some, too, are very ably managed, though, of course, some are written unwisely. Nearly the whole English press, of course, is against; but I suspect that this Congress has made a permanent impression. I seemed to see signs of wavering in one or two of the English journals."

"And that will doubtless spread?" I suggested.

"We shall see," was the cautious answer. "Anyhow, this Congress is a most remarkable occurrence. See, delegates came from the ends of India;" and Mr. Bradlaugh pointed out the provinces in a map on his desk. "And so great have been the numbers that, to keep the Congress within manageable bounds, they have passed a resolution restricting the number to some five per million inhabitants. It is a great question, how this conference of so many sects, so many religions will work out. I can only say thus far that it has impressed me in the highest degree. It seems as if a unity of feeling were actually being set up through the Empire. It is something quite new in Indian history."

"It is in fact," I suggested, "the assimilation of Western methods by the East—what till the other day everybody said was impossible."

"It amounts to that."

"And is there no fear of trouble—of clashing of European and native?"

"I hope there will not be that—there is certainly no wish for it in the Congress. The tone of the average Englishman towards the average native indeed struck me as detestable. It recalls the old tone of Southern Americans towards the darkies: it is the modern American feeling against colour intensified by the spirit of mastership. I fear it will take a long time to put the relations of the two races on a quite healthy footing. But I hope for everything with time; and there are many signs of change. For instance, one distinguished member of the 1888 Congress has been appointed a Judge of the High Court; another has been made a member of the Executive Council."

"And I fancy this annual meeting in Congress must do something to break down the old religious exclusiveness," I suggested, recalling some stories I had heard of how caste came to grief under the exigencies of a gathering whose numbers greatly exceeded expectations and arrangements.

"That is certainly happening; and the tendency must strengthen. People are meeting who never met before; and some of the barriers which still stand must give way before continued intercourse.

"By the way, did your heterodoxy give no trouble to the religious Hindus?" I asked, with some curiosity.

"They really never seemed to think about it," was the answer; I might as well have been an Archbishop. But I could see that either consciously or unconsciously, in large part no doubt unconsciously, the majority of the educated Hindus are becoming rationalists."

"So the missionaries complain," I remarked, as I rose to go.

"However, nothing was commoner than religious expressions of gratification at my recovery from my illness," added Mr. Bradlaugh, musing over his experiences; and he went on to tell how he had been so moved by the reception accorded him at the Congress that he was glad of the diversion caused by the presentation of caskets, carpets, and so forth, to collect himself to make his speech to the enthusiastic audience.

"But they were so excited," said Mr Bradlaugh, "that they nearly threw me off my balance too."

I came away feeling that, if only his strength holds good, the indomitable "member for India" will give his vast Oriental constituency further cause to acclaim him, now that he has seen them for a moment face to face, and gauged for himself the stamina of the movement of which he has become the spokesman in the British Parliament.

MISS SERPA PINTO bought a box of pins in a shop at Lisbon. When she opened the box she discovered that the pins were English. What *would* papa say? The Patriotic Maiden went back to the shop and asked the Obliging Tradesman to take them back. Ensued the following dialogue, which we render freely from the original Portuguese:—

Obliging Tradesman: Certainly Ma'am, or I should say Miss.

Patriotic Maiden: In future, will you please keep German pins?

Obliging Tradesman: No, Miss. I can't quite do that even for you, Miss. But I will get English pins and label them Best Paris.

This is a fact; but none the less it has a moral. And the sensible men at Portugal, many of the merchants and tradesmen, and some of the politicians and journalists, are beginning to see that if they declare a Boycott on British goods they will still have to get them indirectly, and that, after all, their money will find its way into our pockets. Otherwise they will have to go without the articles which they require, even as Miss Pinto will have to go without her pins.

BOMBAY FINE ART EXHIBITION.

(THIRD NOTICE.)

It has been announced that the Exhibition will be closed after this week. It is almost a pity after all the arduous labours of the committee, and the trouble and expense that have been entailed in fitting up the rooms with electric light, that the show should be brought to so early a termination. As the high standard of the works upon the walls is becoming better known and recognised, the public appear to be visiting it in larger numbers, and if the attendance continues as it is now, it is to be hoped the Society may see its way to keep the exhibition open longer. To continue our study of some of the more prominent pictures. A lovely scene, delicately and carefully handled, is Mr. A. K. Oliver's "View from Malabar Hill," (111), which gained Mr. J. N. Tata's prize for the best picture of any part of Bombay. In taking his sketch for the picture he has posted himself behind some rocks on the slopes of Malabar Hill. The foreground is at once delicate and strong, and the distant city is clearly drawn. There is a lot of colour in the picture, and yet the sweet subdued light it is painted in adds to the reposeful nature of the scene. There is one feature in Mr. Oliver's work, a feature we had pleasure in taking particular notice of in his last year's exhibits, and that is the very minute attention he pays to detail, the fineness of his lines being capable of the closest inspection. "Sunset from Matheran" (70), is another worthy of admiration. Yet it must be admitted that however admirably Mr. Oliver treats his landscapes, he is not a success as a figure painter. The only merit, if merit it be, which his "Lancashire Fisher Girl," (69), possesses, is that it is very highly coloured. But is by no means worthy of the artist. Neither is "The First Souvenir," (71). Mr. Oliver should stick to landscapes. Miss Alice Tocque can paint, and paint well, both figures and landscape. It is seldom we find a skilful landscapist an adept figure painter; but Miss Tocque's forte is undoubtedly figure-painting. A "Study from Life", (10), and "Morning Prayer", (18), make an excellent pair. In the former the shadows cast upon the girl on the one side, and the stream of light on the other, are, without affording too strong a contrast, admirably rendered. She is not, however to be commended on "A Girl's Head," (20). It is a well drawn picture, and there is life in the features, the light in the eyes being successfully depicted; but the background is peculiar and displeasing to the eye. Had she painted it more in contrast with the crimson hood enveloping the girl's head, or even in a dark shade of brown, little fault could have been found with it. No. 58—still life—is worthy of study. She also exhibits a "View in Bombay" (21). As a delineator of character on canvas Miss H. M. Latham is, in a word, a success. Undoubtedly one of the best studies in the exhibition is her "Study of a Head," (13), and the expression brought out in the features of the characters portrayed in "The Bar," (253), and "The Council" (253), two well-known local gentlemen, are as amusing as they are realistic. "Night at the Bombay Docks," (77), and "Contemplation" (57), are not only characteristic, but excellent works of Mr. W. Laythorpe. In fact the former is one of the most effective, and clever bits of work in the exhibition. "Contemplation," a study of the semi-nude, is a pretty decorative work, and refined in colouring. In fact so finely is it handled that at a distance it looks as if it were painted in some other medium than oil. The figure is truthfully drawn; but the most remarkable feature about it is the expression the features convey. The figure, turned nearly three-quarters round, is looking askance at a butterfly that has settled on her finger, and it is wonderful how, on the small portion of the face in view, the expression has been brought out. But Mr. Laythorpe is more at home in depicting the sea. Last year in "A South Sea Squall off Bombay," he gave us a bit of lumpy, tumbling sea, and a wild sky. This year he shows us the harbour under a very different aspect. The glassy water is rendered smooth and still, reflecting the beams of the moon which looms through a bank of broken cloud. Mr. E. B Carroll has sent in some nine or ten specimens of his skill. Though only sketches he is seen at about his best in "Breach Candy," (31), and "Cumballa Hill," (32). For the latter the judges awarded him one of the Society's silver medals. In both pictures the idea of a light breezy day is well conveyed, and there is a feeling of motion in the waves, while the perspective is perfect. In the picture of "Cumballa Hill" his treatment of the sky is worthy of commendation, the pale light along the horizon being very effective. The most of his works are however in aquarelle. "Cathedral Rocks," (128), is chiefly remarkable for the strength of the foreground, affording a pleasing contrast to the rich red and purple clouds beyond. "Parbul Matheran," (134), as a specimen of his skill in landscape work, is even better. But he is equally at home in figure-painting, which cannot be said of every landscapist. His "Bheestie filling a Musak," (123), and the "Puttawallah," (133), are both decidedly clever, the pose in both instances showing careful study. But it is in the former he is seen to most advantage, while in the minor details of accessories and surroundings care has not been wanting. The idea of distance is admirably conveyed in the background, proving, as has been already hinted at, how excellent a notion he has of perspective. Mrs. Vidal seems to delight in the pretty, brightly coloured skies to be seen at Matheran in the season. If a suggestion however might be offered, it might be better were she not to paint in her foregrounds with so strong a brush. It would seem in depicting them in so sombre a hue,—this is more particularly noticeable in No. 15—her desire is to render her skies more effective; but that could be gained, and give a more truthful and more natural picture, by livening up the foreground a little. Her works, however, exhibit grasp of subject, and much facility of execution Few exhibits are more interesting than those of Lieut. A. C. Lovett. The corner that has been given him in Gallery II. is one where a visitor could stand for long time not only admiring the beauty of his work, but interested in the subjects he has chosen to portray. "Off to Burma," (181), is a water-colour drawing of a small detachment, ready with all their trappings to start for action, and No. 182 which may be termed a companion picture, is described in the lines—

> "Only a piece of old silk,
> Only two battered old rags;
> But many have died for their honour,
> And shed their best blood for the flags."

The verse tells its own tale. It represents a group of colour-bearers of the South Gloster Regiment, bearing their tattered flags on the return from active service. It is a vigorous, spirited drawing, as is also "The defence of Bombay, Laying the 9-inch gun," (183). But the most interesting of all is a series of twenty-five sketches, entitled "Some Very Humble Citizens," (185) fitting illustrations to the series of article which under that name are now appearing in the Saturday's issue of the *Bombay Gazette*. The milkman is a very amusing study; so is the fakir; and the bold shikaree is admirably depicted. He represents the gharriwallah most characteristically. The fellow has got his fare; but as usual is holding out his dirty hand demanding more with a cleverly portrayed scowl upon his countenance. But it is difficult to say which study is better than another. They are all good, and exhibit a keen insight into native character. Of Captain E. F. Temple's three landscapes, a New Zealand Scene (166), is his most ambitious. Through an opening in the foreground of dark trees are seen snowy mountain peaks thrown against a bright blue sky. There is nothing very remarkable about the composition, but the treatment of the picture is of the most masterly description. Mr. S. B. Vears comes forward with some striking works, particularly two moonlight scenes. For all round good workmanship it would be difficult to say which bears off the palm, although "Moonrise," (198), is if anything the more attractive of the two. It is a pretty English landscape, "Fair Luna" streaming through a mass of broken cloud, sheds her rays upon a stretch of water. The rippling effect and feeling of motion is cleverly depicted, and another feature in the picture is the manner in which the shading has been handled, particularly in that part where, in a dark pool, over-shadowed by a bank, upon which stands a picturesque old windmill, a boat lies snugly ensconced. "Moonrise," (158), is an equally clever work, the effects of the silvery beams amongst the clouds being illustrated with truthful realism. "Near Naples," (212), is a less ambitious, but light and airy piece of work, and in No. 218, he has been fairly successful in conveying the idea of early morning in the Back Bay. An artist whose name ought to have been mentioned long ere this, is Major Stopford, who with a truly clever and spirited water-colour drawing, "Aden from the Isthmus," secured H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught's prize for the best painting in either oil or water by an Officer of the Bombay Army. He was also successful in securing Mr. Tata's prize for a water-colour drawing of any part of Bombay, with a view of the entrance to Bombay Harbour, another bright and charmingly handled work. He has also on view "The Crater, Aden," (225), and "Colaba Mail Arriving," (259). Following close on the Major's heels comes Colonel Pullan, who managed to carry off H. R. H. the Duke's prize last year; but this season, for some cause or other, he has not sent in anything to approach his chief work of last season, a "Morning at Palanpur during the hot weather." Still the judges could not pass one, "Singhur from the Donga Stream," (154), without giving it a place on the honour list. The Colonel seems to delight in portraying on his canvasses wild and grand scenery. "The Ankai, Nassik," (150), is an example of this. It is something of a paradox to say that an artist's work may be at once delicate and broad; but there is indeed a delicacy to be noted in the handling of the bright golden glow upon the sky; while the rocky foreground is painted with all his characteristic dash and breadth. The "Plateau, Virapur" (155), and "Wardha Tanks," are likewise admirable specimens of his talent. A very painstaking artist is Mrs. Ker; she puts a lot of work in her pictures, and carries out her details most correctly. She shows different specimens of her skill; but it is a question if any would admire any of her other pictures more than her drawing of "a Dining Room, Night," (129). It was highly commended by the judges, and may be termed a drawing of still life, of which it may be classed among the finest in the exhibition. It depicts a bright inviting scene; every detail on the ready set table is paid the closest attention to, the surroundings are tastefully arranged, and a particularly happy idea was the parting of the curtains, showing, obscured in a dim light, the drawing room beyond. "At the Piano," (151), is a work of a like character, although it might have been better had she made it a drawing of still life merely, like her dining room, and left out the lady at the piano, which gives the title to the picture. No. 264 is only a sketch, but it is a clever one, and betokens promise of Mrs. Ker becoming as great an adept at landscape as she is at still life. There is something Turneresque in the ruddy glow of the setting sun which exhibits much artistic feeling. There is a great deal of work in "Shipping on the Hooghly," (143). It is indeed a well finished picture. Again Mrs. John Jardine covers a considerable amount of space on the walls of the Secretariat, and amply fulfils the promise she gave last year. She is never tempted by the nature of her studies to use too bright colours for the purpose of adding lustre to the picture, an error many young amateur artists fall into. She is pretty much at home alike in animal studies as in landscape, in depicting character as still life. It is seldom, so it has been said, a person showing versatility ever becomes a genius. Well, if Mrs. Jardine's pictures do not yet betray the power of genius, they are nevertheless full of merit, and that, merit of a very high order. Whereas last year her pictures were passed over with a mere mention as giving promise, this year they are well worthy of study by the visitor to the Secretariat. In Nos. 126 and 223 she shows two views from Nassik. The latter is especially good, the perspective being almost faultless, and the disposal of the figures being most natural. A clever animal study is "Southern Mahratta Camels," (260). "Nasik in the Monsoon," (237), is one which, both from the peculiarity of treatment and the interest of the subject one could hardly fail to pass by without notice. There is a feeling of weight in the dark rolling clouds, conveying, as they are meant to do, the idea that they are pregnant with rain and ready to burst. Her landscapes are full of light and beauty; and "Capri," (257), is a nice little sea piece. No 231, and "A Native of Lucknow," (235), are two very creditable character studies. Mr. Justice Birdwood's two best are to be found near the end of Room II. They are "Marchenon," (233), and "Chateau," (234). They are quiet, yet picturesque scenes, daintily drawn. "The Lake at Abu," (250), is a pleasant bit of colouring; and another bright work is the "Chateau at Tulcy," 230). We were almost omitting to mention "Dilwara Temple, Mount Abu," (124), which is hung in a good light in Gallery I. It takes rather minute inspection to discover the building which gives the name to the subject, half hidden as it is among the trees in the middle distance, but as a landscape it is a very worthy bit of painting Another artist who displays considerable versatility is Mrs. Scott. It is difficult to say whether in animal or flower studies she is more successful. After a careful study of all her exhibits one might come to the conclusion that "Camels," (121), is her best, the animals being remarkably well and carefully drawn, although there is perhaps more detail, and consequently more labour in "Sowars and Camels," (223). No. 168, however, "En Vidette Sowar's Camel, 3rd Bombay L. I." is an interesting work; and "Bhendis," (135), and "Alamandas," (242), are two exceedingly well finished flower studies. With "Portrait of a Jewish woman," (79), Mr. J. Abraham secured Sir Dinshaw M. Petit's prize for the second best picture by any amateur artist who has been trained in India. The colouring is good. He has managed to impart a life like tone to the features, and some expression to the eyes; but there is a stiffness in the reclining figure which conveys the idea that the lady had been sitting for her portrait, and had grown tired through being kept in the same posture too long. A very fairly finished work is Mrs. Whitworth's "Hindu Girl's Head," (83), which carried off one of the prizes, and an almost equally meritorious picture is her "Head of a Mussalman," (19), the features being very expressive. She also exhibits other three head studies in oil, namely, No. 59, "a Girl's Head," (64), and a "Sikh" (117). There is something decidedly clever in Col. H. S. Hutchinson's monochrome "A Quiet corner in Rangoon Mountains," (217), which gained one of the Society's medals, the handling being delicate and skilful. Close by it hangs "The Waterfall," (227)," also dainty in line and drawing. "Poona from the Bund Hill," (142), is realistically executed, and "Kinchinjunga," (144), is equally so. Entering the next room we find several more interesting works from his hand, "Up the River from the Bund" (265), "Gokak Falls," (281), and "Sketch in Sepia," (291). The Misses Mabel and Nellie Bulkley, show much aptitude for painting flowers; and Miss Bulkley gives much promise in her exhibit "a Hindu Girl," (190), of becoming a good figure-painter. Decorative works are few in number, but it would take strong competition to beat or even equal Mrs Kersall's beautiful screen which stands in a corner of Room I., and which carried of Mr. Heeramanek's prize for the best decorative panel. Mr. E Wimbridge exhibits a trio of neat water-colours, the best of which is "Glencoe," (256), in which he portrays a lot of wild Scotch Highland scenery. Very prettily designed are Mrs. Rowbotham's "Indian Flowers," (216); and Mr. J. M. Serini shows in his "Study of a Head," (232), no mean skill in the handling of crayons. A very satisfactory imaginative picture is Lieut Bythell's "Trafalgar," (16), very effectively picturing a reminiscence of the ante-ironclad days of naval warfare, showing us the terrific nature of those sea combats at close quarters. Miss Hojel exhibits a nice touch and a clear conception of the shading necessary to produce an effective study of still life. Miss Fenn's "Looking Glass Portrait," (43), is an admirable bit of work. The tint of the features is very natural, and the general execution is exquisite. The only pity is she has no other exhibits.

The *Mahratta* learns that two of the witnesses in the Crawford case, Messrs. Yadavrao Sathe and Chitambarrao Gadgil will be retained in the service. The Government have reconsidered their case and cancelled their previous order of dismissal. If these two men are retained in the service, why should the rest be dismissed? The Government of India have themselves observed that Mr. Bapat's case is very similar to that of Mr. Thakar, who has been retained in the service and enjoys his magisterial powers.

THE PROPOSED BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Your contemporary, in to-day's issue has found another stone to fling at Lord Reay for his Convocation speech. It was supplied this time by the Poona exponent of "the bumptious and litigious spirit of the Indian candidate." Of course, this class has in all other respects no claim to be listened to, except when their remarks can be turned to account against the Chancellor. For this purpose, a whole passage is quoted verbatim, and a fine little leader is manufactured out of it. The writer has evidently improved his knowledge of University affairs since he wrote last on the subject, for he has now discovered that not only one but fifteen boards are needed to find out that last year's results were unfair, and that great blunders have been committed; and that it is only universities like those of Oxford, Glasgow, Bonn, and Leyden, that can afford to supply men competent to sit in judgment on the continuity of standards and on the absurdity of certain questions set in the papers. Such humility is very edifying, but the good effect is spoiled immediately by the naively confident display of ignorance which follows. Lord Reay is accused of ignoring the fact that the Syndicate has the management of the examination, and is referred to the University Act. If the management of the University examinations consists merely in supplying ink-bottles and papers to the candidates, and in getting lists printed and notices posted up, then, no doubt the Syndicate has the management. But if the term management includes anything else, the University Act does not give the Syndicate any power. The Syndicate appoints the examiners, and from that moment the Syndics are their most obedient servants. If the writer of the article, instead of blaming the Chancellor for ignorance, had studied a little more carefully the University calendar, he would have found to his surprise that the Syndicate is not mentioned at all in the Act except in the supplementary Act for conferring honorary degrees. In short, practically no one is entrusted with the management of the examinations as a whole. Every individual examiner can do what be likes. There does not even exist a body of examiners. There are a number of individual examiners who do their work independently. Those that are in Bombay, and who care for it, meet on the day fixed, not as an organized body, but as so many checking clerks. The results sent in are read out. Every one has a right to be surprised at the extraordinary figures he has to hear; but no one is allowed to correct even his own, except in case of a clerical mistake; and this over, there remains only the formality of receiving their respective emoluments. What has your contemporary to say to this? Can he deny these facts? Is it, then, so very unwise if the Chancellor, disgusted with last year's mismanagement, thinks it desirable, not that fifteen new boards should be established, the fifteenth being "for midwifery;" but that at least one such board should exist? No one has ever said that this board is to be in addition to the existing examiners. If Bombay is really labouring under such an acute famine of specialists, as the writer insinuates, let the appointed examiners form that board, or let only a number of them be selected by the Senate as men who enjoy the confidence of the public—not to examine the examiners, but to secure uniformity of standards in the different optional languages and groups and continuity in the different years. The question is not so much as to who is to manage these examinations, but whether they should be managed at all.—Yours, &c.,

Feb. 17. A FELLOW.

MILITARY NEWS.

Gen. eral the Hon. Sir A. Hardinge is about to return to his duties at Gibraltar.

Col. F. W. M. Spring, R.A., is returning to India to resume duty with the Ordnance Department.

Brig.-Gen. G. B. Wolseley, C.B., is about to return to India to resume his command. He came home some time ago from Mandalay in failing health, but is now fully recovered.

Capt. Brackenbury has left for South Africa to organise the Mounted Police for the British South African Company. He will be followed by other British officers, who are to serve under him.

Capt. Sir G. V. Thomas, Bart., R.H.A., has been appointed Adjutant to the Depot R. H. A., at Woolwich, in succession to Capt. A. H. C. Phillpotts, promoted major, to command the 18th Field Battery R.A. at Colchester.

The 7-6th Field Battery Royal Artillery, *en route* from Bangalore, whither they had gone from Bellary for the Camp of Exercise, arrived at Belgaum on the morning of the 15th, by route march. They were met by the General Officer commanding Belgaum, with the district staff, accompanied by bands of the 23rd Wallajabad L. I. and the 31st Madras Infantry.

The lance has at last been definitely adopted as the arm of the German cavalry.

There are vacancies just now for officers in the Gold Coast constabulary, and the Colonial Office is desirous of obtaining the best possible candidates. The appointments are made for two years on probation, and the candidate at the time of application must have completed two years' actual regimental duty on full pay at home or abroad. He must on appointment be between twenty-two and thirty years of age, and have less than ten years' service.

DIVINE SERVICES.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.
Ash Wednesday, 19th February.

7 a.m.—Matins and Holy Communion.
10-30 a.m.—Litany, Commination Service, and address to School children.
8-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. PETER'S, MAZAGON.

7 a.m.—Holy Eucharist with Commination Service.
9-45 a.m.—Matins and Address to Children.
6 p.m.—Evensong.
8 p.m.—Litany, Hymns and Sermon.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, COLABA.

8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—(Choral) Matins and Sermon (Parade Service)—Hymns 4, 184, and 240.
6 p.m.—(Choral) Evensong and Sermon—Hymns 182, 210, and 257.

Tuesday, 18th February.

COLABA WESLEYAN METHODIST CHAPEL.

6 p.m.—Farewell Sermon by the Rev. Geo. Muller of Bristol. Cordial invitation to all.

The Calcutta Municipal Commissioners will lose their Chairman next month, Sir Henry Harrison having been nominated to succeed Mr. Peacock on the Board of Revenue; and they are now somewhat excercised in mind as to his successor. Under the new Municipal Act the Commissioners have the power to fix the salary attached to the appointment, the only provision being that the minimum sum shall be Rs. 2,500 per month.

The *Pioneer*, in referring to our statement that the Government have consented to fix the pension rate for the Uncovenanted Service at one and eight pence the rupee, says that the announcement must have seemed to uncovenanted men almost too good to be true. None the less, the *Pioneer* has reason to believe that, if the arrangement is decided upon, it is the latter figure that will be adopted. The important point is that opposition at the India Office is no longer to be apprehended. So much the thunders of Mr. King and his following have wrought to dispel Sir John Gorst's anxiety for the "poor ryot."

The following Bengal appointments are notified:—Mr. J. B. Worgan, District and Sessions Judge, Kuttack, is appointed to act as District and Sessions Judge of Dinagepur, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. J. G Charles; and Mr. F. J. G. Campbell acts for Mr. Worgan. Mr. A. H. Collins is appointed to act in the first grade of Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, and is posted to the sudder station of the district of Dinagepur. Mr. W. F. Meres, C. S., has been granted by her Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough for twelve months. Lieutenant H. C. Spry is appointed to be honorary Quartermaster of the Behar Light Horse; Commander E. W. Petley, Calcutta Naval Volunteers, to be honorary Aide-de-Camp on the staff of his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. Mr. C. P. Caspersz, officiating Magistrate, Chittagong, is allowed furlough for ten months, and Mr. R. F. G. Faussett, officiating Assistant Superintendent of Police, is allowed leave for one year. Dr. A. F. R. Hoernle, Principal, Madressa College, Calcutta, is allowed furlough for eight months, and Surgeon-Major A. Tomes, officiating Civil Surgeon, Howrah, leave for two months.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 31st JANUARY.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Assam, Captain G. W. F. Browne, with the English mails of the 31st January, arrived off the Apollo Bunder at half-past ten o'clock yesterday morning. The following is the list of passengers:—

From London.

Mr and Mrs Millard and infant	Mr Zuzuki
Mr A F Gibson	Mr and Mrs Kirkman
Miss J Hay	Mr and Mrs Baudry
Mrs H Ryder	Mr, Mrs & Miss Whitehouse

From Naples.

Capt Ramsay	Mr F Sarasin
Mr T H Androws	Mr S sone
Mr P Sarasin	Mr Veitch

From Brindisi.

Mr and Mrs Robertson	Mr P Mc L Brown
Mr McEwen	Miss E E Moore
Lt Quinn	

From Venice—Mr L Johnson

From Suez—Mr Adib

From Aden.

Mr Yardley	Mr Moses
Mr Sharpe	

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

Political speeches were made on Wednesday by Sir M. Hicks-Beach, M. P., at Chester, and by Mr. John Morley, M. P., at Liverpool.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, speaking at a meeting of the Diocesan Educational Society on Tuesday, said that if all political parties agreed upon a system of free education, it was not for the Church to offer any opposition.

A meeting was held on Tuesday at St. James's hall to protest against the "buying out of Irish landlords at the expense of British ratepayers." The principal speakers were Mr. Stuart, M.P., Mr. John Burns, and Mr. Davitt.

In response to representations from an influential deputation, the Lord Mayor has consented to open a public subscription at the Mansion-house in aid of the erection of a memorial of the late Lord Napier of Magdala.

The deaths are announced of Mr. Denis Godley, formerly Secretary to the Irish Land Commission, aged 67, and of Mr. Grafton, formerly M. P. for North-East Lancashire.

Another fierce gale raged during Sunday over the United Kingdom, causing further losses at sea and damage on land. Several wrecks are reported, and in some cases there has been considerable loss of life. During the gale the British ship Loch Moidart was driven ashore on the Dutch coast and was wrecked. Thirty men of the crew were drowned.

The passenger steamer Paris, which left Dieppe for Newhaven on Sunday morning, was disabled by the heavy seas, and reached Dover on Monday after a perilous passage of nearly 40 hours.

A meeting was held at the Mansion-house on Wednesday to consider questions affecting the native African races. Among the speakers were Earl Granville, the Duke of Fife, and Mr. Caine, M.P. A resolution was adopted urging the prohibition of the importation into Africa of arms, ammunition, and alcoholic liquors.

At the Miners' Conference on Friday last the chairman declared that the rise in the price of coal was not due to the increased payments to colliers, and subsequently a resolution for a general demand of a rise in wages to the extent of 10 per cent. was adopted.

Mr. Biddulph, M. P., accompanied by his wife, was returning on Saturday from a Unionist meeting near Ledbury, when an attack with stones was made by a gang of men. Lady Biddulph was struck in the face.

A difference has arisen as to the date of the inter-University rowing match. Oxford has proposed March 22, but Cambridge refuses to row until a week later.

The first train passed over the new Forth bridge on the 24th ult. with a party of directors and their friends.

A woman and her child were crossing over the railway near Nottingham on Monday when an express train ran over them and killed both.

A large number of addresses were presented at Belfast on Tuesday to the ex-Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, the Marquis of Londonderry, who, in his reply of thanks, drew attention to the different tone assumed by Mr. Parnell when addressing an English audience to that adopted in his speeches at Nationalist gatherings.

Dr. Tanner, M. P., was on Tuesday ordered to enter into recognizances to keep the peace towards Mr. Smith-Barry, M. P., but the magistrate agreed to state a case for the superior Court.

The Dublin Corporation has passed a resolution deprecating the attempt to defame Mr. Parnell's character and expressing confidence in his statements.

Obituary.—W. Fisher, Esq., late M. C. S.; Sir William Gull; Lieut-Gen. R. A. Logan, C. B.; Chief Paymaster W. B. Mainprise, R. N.; Mr. T. Lloyd; Mr. A. Shaw, F. R. C. S.; Rev. Dr. Witherow; Rev. H. W. Syle; Rev. E. L. Bowman; Rev. H. S. Fagan; Mr. G. Burnett; Mr. D. Godley, C. B.; Mr. Horatio Allen; Gen. Radetzky; Dowar Lady Massey; Lady Northbourne; Mrs. Emily Pfeiffer.

The members of the French Chamber who are to form the committee to examine into the new Tariff Bills were chosen on Tuesday. Of the total of 53 members, a large majority are decided Protectionists.

It is believed in Paris that the renewed negotiations between the French and Egyptian Governments will result in the former consenting, upon acceptable conditions, to the conversion of the Egyptian debt.

The debate in the German Parliament on the Socialist Bill was concluded on Saturday, and on the clause making it a permanent measure it was rejected by 169 against 98 votes. Later in the day the last Session of the Reichstag was closed by the Emperor, who in his speech congratulated the deputies on the good work done by that Parliament, but he made no reference to the Socialist Bill just rejected.

Telegrams from Lisbon state that the new Ministry is earnestly endeavouring to carry out the arrangement made with the British Government in respect of African affairs. Major Serpa Pinto is said to have been recalled and appointed to duties on the West African coast.

Some of the Lisbon papers deprecate the violent hostility displayed towards England, and point out that the exclusion of British goods would be very prejudicial to Portuguese trade and manufactures.

The Anti-Slavery Conference at Brussels has resumed its meetings. The committees on the means of preventing the inland slave trade and on the importation of arms into Africa are now discussing those questions.

Very violent gales have raged during the past week in France, Germany, and Central Europe, causing some loss of life and much injury to property.

An Italian force on Sunday entered the Abyssinian town of Adowa, but the General informed the inhabitants that there was no intention of occupying it; the troops would retire when certain questions were arranged.

Nearly 2,000 sailors and marines were landed on Tuesday from the British fleet at Zanzibar, and in the presence of the Sultan performed a variety of manœuvres.

The order of the Porte for the sole use of the Turkish language in the courts of the Janina district has caused great dissatisfaction, as the inhabitants generally only speak Greek.

According to a telegram from Mombasa the German explorer Dr. Peters is safe at a place called Subaki, and only awaits supplies to return to Zanzibar.

Service in Burma, or indeed in any distant part of the country, will be unpopular for some time to come with the Punjabi coolie, writes the local paper. A large number of the invalided coolies and camp followers, recently engaged in the Punjab and sent out to the Chin-Lushai Expedition, are now returning to their homes in a very feeble state of health. About 200 have passed through Lahore on their way to their different villages, and about 50 alighted at Amritsar and other stations. A few got down at Lahore, and the rest went on towards Sialkot, Rawalpindi and Peshawar. They have evidently suffered considerably from exposure, but they attribute their illness chiefly to bad water. Some of them were very ill and scarcely able to move from their seats, while a few were said to have died on the way.

A curious controversy has been going on in the Indian press, says *Truth*. A doctor in charge of a station hospital in the Punjab, wrote to the Lahore paper to complain that the visits of the Commander-in-Chief to the hospitals ought to be discontinued, on account of the injury which the excitement of the visit does to patients in a critical state. This provoked a host of replies from medical officers in other stations, who one and all emphatically declared that their brother medico was writing utter nonsense, and that the Chief's visits only did good, and a great deal of it. This practical unanimity of opinion among doctors—whose privilege it is to differ—is welcome on such a point, especially to Sir Frederick Roberts, who is conspicuous above his predecessors in the punctilious observance of the visit to the hospital, wherever he may be.

A NEW BOMBAY STEAMER.

A Sunderland paper gives an account of the launch of a new steamer built for Messrs Beyts, Craig and Co. of Bombay. Our contemporary says:—There was launched from the yard of Messrs. William Doxford and Sons, at Pallion, Sunderland, a large steel screw-steamer, built to the order of Messrs. Beyts, Craig, and Co., of London and Bombay, for the Bombay-London Steamship Co., Limited. She has been expressly designed for the Bombay trade, and is of the following dimensions:—Length, 365 feet; extreme breadth, 44 feet; depth moulded, 30 feet, with a deadweight capacity of 5,600 tons, on the extremely small draught of 22 feet 6 inches. She will also carry an unusually large measurement cargo. She is constructed on the celular bottom principle throughout for water ballast, for which the fore and after peaks are also fitted. Will be rigged as a two-masted fore and after schooner, with lowering topmast to enable her to pass under the Manchester Canal bridges should occasion arise. Is to have five steam winches and nine derricks, and every appliance for the rapid handling of cargo. Built to Lloyd's new rules on the spar-deck plan to class 100 A1, and to pass the Board of Trade. With topgallant forecastle, long bridge amidships, and house and poop aft, with handsome saloon for twelve passengers, which has been specially constructed for comfort in hot climates, and will be finished in wainscot oak fumee. The comfort of officers and crew has also received the greatest attention. The steam and hand-steering gear, steam windlass and capstan, steam winches, &c., are all of the very latest and best. The vessel will be fitted throughout with the electric light by Messrs J. H. Holmes and Co. of Newcastle, who will also supply the necessary plant for proceeding through the Suez Canal at night. The engines and boilers are also built by Messrs. Wm. Doxford and Sons, and are a very fine piece of work. The dimensions of cylinders are h.p. 27 inches, i.p 44 inches, and l.p 72 inches diameter with a stroke of 49 inches. Working pressure is to be 160lb., and the engines will exert about 1,950 i. h. p. in ordinary work, with a piston speed of about per 560 minute Messrs. Doxford and Sons have built for H.M. Navy, and for the P. and O. and B. I. S. N. steamship companies, and this fine vessel will in no way detract from their well-earned reputation, everything being carried out in the most thorough and perfect manner. The vessel during construction has been under the superintendence of Capt. Geo. M. Hamlyn, the marine superintendent of the company, who will take command for the maiden voyage. It may be interesting to note that this is the first vessel launched in the jubilee year of the builders, and is the pioneer ship of a line intended for Messrs Beyts, Craig, and Company's Indian trade, which line is starting under most favourable auspices.

MR. HENRY GLADSTONE'S MARRIAGE.

On Thursday (Jan. 30) a numerous company assembled at St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, to witness the marriage of Miss Maud E. Rendel, second daughter of Mr. Stuart Rendel, M.P., to Mr. Henry Neville Gladstone, third son of Mr. Gladstone. Archdeacon Farrar officiated, assisted by the Rev. Stephen Gladstone, rector of Hawarden, and the Rev. E. Talbot, vicar of Leeds. The service was fully choral, commencing with the processional hymn, "Now thank we all our God." Mr. Herbert Gladstone, M.P., attended the bridegroom as best man, and the eight bridesmaids were Miss Daphne Rendel, Miss Clare Rendel, Miss Constance Rendel, Miss Angela Kay-Shuttleworth, Miss Noble, Miss Lushington, Miss Wickham, and the Hon. Sarah Lyttelton. They were attired in ivory silk poplin gowns, trimmed with ribbon velvet, and Irish point lace. Each wore as ornaments a green enamel brooch, forming a true lover's knot, with pearl centre, the gift of the bridegroom, and carried a large bouquet of green foliage with lilies of the valley. The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a rich cream gross grain silk, brocaded in a beautiful design of Ceanothus Azurius, with draped front of Mimosa crepe lisse. The Court train was ornamented with orange blossoms. Mrs. Gladstone wore a dress of dark terre cotta velvet, elaborately trimmed with point lace, with bonnet to match. The bride's mother was attired in a handsome costume of dark green Irish poplin and Lyons velvet, with bonnet *en suite*. Among the guests present were Lady Wolverton, Lady Frederick Cavendish, Lord and Lady Penrhyn, Lord Wolverton, Lord and Lady Sandhurst, the Earl and Countess of Carlisle, Lord and Lady Herschell, Earl and Countess Granville, Sir A. and Lady Hayter, Earl and Countess of Rosebery, Mr. John S. Gladstone, Lady Phillimore, Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone (Liverpool), Lady Gladstone, Sir J. Gladstone, Sir Hussey and Lady Vivian, Rev. Canon M'Coll, Mr. G. Loder, M. P., Mr. T. Fry, M.P., Mr. Carew, M.P., Sir William and Lady Harcourt, Sir E. Watkin, M.P., Lord Armstrong, Professor Stuart, M.P., Hon. Ashley and Mrs. Ponsonby, Lord Addington, Sir Charles and Lady Forster, Sir H. and Lady Roscoe, Sir W. and Lady Foster, Mr. Munro and Lady Helen Ferguson, Mr. Bowen Rowlands, M.P., Mr. and Miss Mundella, Mr. D. Thomas, M.P., Mr. Warmington, M.P., Mr. A. Thomas, M.P., Mr. Williams, M.P., Mr. L. Harcourt, Mr. Herbert Gardiner, M.P., &c. The presents numbered about 300.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

India Office, Jan. 31.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr J P Bennie, B	Lieut P B Vaughan, BSC
Capt G L Garstin, BSC	Lieut E Peach, MSC
Lieut A C B Johnson, BSC	Surg-Maj F Parakh, Bo
Lieut D M Bowen, BSC	

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr H O'Beirne, BCS, 2 mo	Lieut G A L Buchanan, MSC, 3 mo
Mr J P Westcott, B, 18 mo	Mr A Delzell, Bo, 6 mo
Mr E L D Pereira, B, 9 mo	Mr F H Warden, Bo, 1 wk
Mr J Inglis, B, 180 days	Mr W S Howard, Bo, 7 mo
Col C S Noble, BSC, 3 mo	Col C Birch, Bo S C, 6 mo
Lt-Col J Hill, BRE, 6 mo	Col G E Hancock, Bo S C, 3 mo
Capt F B Longe, B, 5 mo	
Lieut H Comins, BSC, 2 mo	

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr P H O'Brien, BCS	Capt H E Monck-Mason, MSC
Mr R G Thomson, B	Capt H H Young, MSC
Col R Atkins, BSC	Lieut J A G Rainsford, MSC
Capt H P Picot, BSC	
Surg-Maj S J Thomson, B	
Mr C G M Macpherson, Bo	

The Queen has approved of the following admissions to the Staff Corps by the Governments in India:—

Bengal Staff Corps.

To be Lieutenants.—Sec. Lieut. W. S. Fraser, from the Duke of Cornwall's Lt. In.; Sec. Lieut. R. E. Chaplin, from the Leicestershire Regt; Sec. Lieut. E. A. W. Stotherd, from the West India Regt.

Madras Staff Corps.

To be Lieutenants.—Lieut. B. Trydell, from the West India Regt.; Lieut. R. T. Anwyl-Passingham, from the South Wales Borderers; Lieut. B. J. H. Humfrey, from the Bedfordshire Regt., Lieut. A. P. D. C. Stuart, from the East Yorkshire Regt.; Sec. Lieut. D. R. Adye, from the Leicestershire Regt.; Sec. Lieut. F. W. Lethbridge, from the East Kent Regt.; Sec. Lieut. F. F. Burton, from the Royal Munster Fusiliers; Sec. Lieut. G. V. Holmes, from the Essex Regt.

Bombay Staff Corps.

To be Lieutenants.—Lieut. W. H. Errington, from the South Staffordshire Regt.; Sec. Lieut. C. D. Lester, from the North Lancashire Regt.; Sec. Lieut. R. E. Roome, from the Royal Scots Fusiliers.

The Queen has also approved of the restoration of the following officer from the half-pay list to the effective list:—Capt. C. H. Morris, Bengal Staff Corps.

The Queen has approved of the retirement of the undermentioned officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Medical Service:—Col. L. B. Bance, Madras Staff Corps; Col A. F. Orchard, Madras Staff Corps; Col. A. W. Foord, Madras Staff Corps; Col. J. P. Grant, Bombay Staff Corps; Maj F. C. N. Goldney, Bengal Staff Corps; Brig. Surg. E. H. R. Langley, Bombay Medical Establishment.

The Queen has also approved of the retirement of Dep. Surg.-Gen. P. W. Sutherland, Bengal Medical Establishment, being post-dated to Feb. 5, 1889.

Joan of Arc is about to be admitted to the dignity of a saint in the Church of Rome. The preliminary documents for obtaining her beatification are being printed by the Vatican Propaganda.

Recently while a funeral procession at Chicago was on its way to the cemetery, the mourning coach immediately behind the hearse was run into by a locomotive at a level crossing. The force of the collision was so great, that the coach was completely smashed and the four occupants, including the parents of the deceased, killed.

Mr. R. T. Hobart has been permitted to resign the Bengal Civil Service, with effect from the 24th December, 1889. The Rev. W. J. Burdett, Chaplain of Roorkee, is appointed Chaplain of Jubbulpur. The services of Surgeon W. H. B. Robinson, Bengal Establishment, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department. The services of Mr. A. Shuttleworth, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Bengal, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

STORMS AND GALES IN ENGLAND.

A succession of remarkably violent storms of wind have swept over the British islands, as well as a large portion of the rest of the world, during the week the mail left. From all directions shipping disasters and narrow escapes are reported. Among the latter a very notable one was that of the passenger steamer Paris, which left Dieppe for Newhaven at one o'clock on Sunday morning (Jan. 26) and only arrived at Dover in a disabled condition after thirty-six hours' experience of the gale in the Channel. Captain Richard Sharp's account of the passage is as follows:—"When we left Dieppe at 1 A.M. on Sunday we did not anticipate what was in store for us. It was blowing very hard, but we did not realise that it was blowing with the force of a hurricane until we got clear of the harbour and land. I found there was such a heavy sea as to be dangerous to proceed except at slow speed, and the engines were accordingly slowed down. The steamer shipped a large amount of water, and she rolled so much that it was very difficult to keep a footing on deck. Among the passengers were about twenty ladies, but although the greatest anxiety was manifested, there was at no time any excitement among them during a perilous voyage of thirty-six hours. It was a quarter to four when suddenly we found something was wrong with the starboard paddle-wheel. The engines had at that time made 10,000 revolutions, so that we were as nearly as possible in mid-channel. We found on examination that the driving arm which controls the feathering of the floats had been carried away. Two of the floats were also carried away. The feathering rods having been broken, the floats, which are of steel and weigh one-and-a-half tons, were uncontrolled and caused a loud noise when the wheel moved. Owing to the heavy sea, the starboard or lee paddle-wheel being deeply immersed, we were unable to do any thing to it. As we were likely to carry all away if we proceeded, and did not know whether the damaged wheel might seriously injure the side of the vessel, I decided not to use the engines again unless it was for the safety of the ship and to keep her off the lee shore. It was a matter of impossibility for any man to live in the wheel; the heavy seas were breaking right through the wheel. We then set about making a sea anchor, which we did by means of a triangle formed of timber with canvas attached, and with this we managed to hold the vessel's head to sea, and prevent her drifting very rapidly. On Sunday afternoon we signalled a steamer, which proved to be the Emerald, of Sunderland, Captain Wallace. She answered us and made towards us. Some idea of the state of the sea might be obtained from the fact that she was four hours and a half before she could get alongside to take our tow-rope. We had a narrow escape from colliding with the Emerald when she was trying to get alongside.

When she came close to us she was caught by the sea and heaved actually to within a few inches of the Paris. It was a very anxious moment for us, but luckily she cleared us. The Emerald, which endeavoured under circumstances of great difficulty to render us every assistance, had not been towing two hours when the tow-rope snapped. We were again left to the mercy of the sea, it being impossible for the vessel to pick us up again. We hove the Paris to again, but we gradually drifted on to the French land and found ourselves under Cape Gris Nez, and so dangerously close to the shore that immediate steps had to be taken to avoid disaster. We had the choice of two things—either to drift ashore, the consequences of which in such a sea must have been disastrous, or to steam with the disabled wheel and take the risk. I decided to take the latter course, and at a quarter-past four on Monday morning we started the engines ahead as slowly as we could.

The vessel made very little movement. It was sufficient to gradually take us off the French coast and to place us in the open sea once more. We did not proceed much more than a mile an hour. The damaged wheel made an awful row when it was started. The floats on the wheel being loose, struck the framework with great force, but, fortunately, they did no serious damage to the ship. We drifted up channel until about nine o'clock this morning, when we sighted the land at the South Foreland. We knew we were in this neighbourhood, as we had sighted the South Foreland lights during the night. There were no tugs to be seen, but having managed so far I did not deem one necessary, the wind having now much abated. None of the crew have had any rest between Saturday night at midnight, when we left Dieppe, until now. We came alongside the pier soon after one o'clock, and landed the passengers. Besides the passengers we had on board a large number of cases of bullion."

All around the coast, more especially on the north and the west, the high spring tides combined with the wind in doing an immense amount of damage. In many places the sea rose higher than it has done for many years past. Low-lying districts were flooded, people were driven to the upper floors of their houses, breaches were made in sea walls, piers were considerably injured, roads were carried off, and bridges washed away. At one part of the Severn the tide formed its way through a barricade, and immediately immense areas in the vale of Gloucester were submerged. The flocks and herds that were grazing in the lowlands suffered severely. At Blakney 300 sheep were drowned, and the country round was converted into an inland sea. In the valley of the Trent large tracts of land are inundated. A man who was blown over a low wall at Maryport on Jan. 25 has died from the injuries he sustained. The gymnasium at the King's School, Warwick, was blown down on Sunday night. The Swansea lifeboat put off to a ship on Monday. There was some difficulty in launching it. On the shore were about 200 spectators, mostly seafaring men, and the lifeboat men asked earnestly for assistance. Though the barque Ashlow was every moment getting into a more perilous position, they met with no response, save that one or two lookers-on were heard to remark that they would not get remunerated, and, therefore, would not work. At length five young gentlemen, shocked at the inactivity of the seamen ashore, more able to render assistance, went down to the sea and, up to their waists in water for half an hour, pulled at the lifeboat till she was successfully floated, the fishermen on the bank jeering all the time. Even then some of the spectators jeered those who rendered assistance as they returned through the village. The lifeboat, once fairly launched, sailed through the terrific sea towards the barque, which by this time had run ashore near the Swansea South Dock, great seas washing over her. After much difficulty the crew of eleven were rescued.

The Continent has also suffered from severe storms. In Vienna and the suburbs extraordinary damage was done to roofs, not merely thousands of tiles being carried away, but several heavy leaden roofs being blown off. All the statues of the saints have been blown from the top of one Vienna church. The full violence of the storm was felt also at Gmunden, where the waves on the Traunsee were so high as to drive two steamers ashore. The telephone service between Vienna and Prague has been interrupted. At Pressburg a child was blown into the Danube and drowned. The old St Martin's Cathedral, where the Hungarian kings were formerly crowned, has been damaged.

Mr. Labouchere writes:—I see that the American newspapers are calling attention to the large sums of money offered by the *Times* to Sheridan to induce him to give evidence before the Commission. The story is true. Sheridan, however, merely played with the *Times* in order to discover how far the purchase of evidence would go. Mr. Soames was fooled to the top of his bent, and when the House of Commons meets, a very early opportunity will be taken to show how the *Times* got up its case. A little light will, moreover, be thrown upon the monetary relations of Pigott with certain leading Conservatives.

The appointment of Captain Parsons of the Bengal Staff Corps—an officer on the Indian establishment—to the command of No. 15 company of the Army Service Corps, requires explanation, says *Truth*. Though not qualified under the conditions of the Royal Warrant of December 11, 1888, Captain Parsons has nevertheless been pitchforked into the Transport Corps over the heads of numbers of regimental officers on the Home establishment who have taken the trouble to qualify themselves according to regulation. As Mr. Stanhope says he is the only authority for interpreting Royal Warrants, I must ask him to enlighten me about this appointment before the pay of this officer is voted.

Some fighting has occurred in the Somali country recently, in connection with the punitive expedition sent there from Aden. On January 19th the cavalry of the Aden Troop engaged the enemy, killing thirty and burning three villages. On the return march the rearguard was attacked in high bushes, and nine troopers were lost. A few days later the Esa tribe made a determined attack on our zariba, but were beaten off with a heavy loss: our casualties being [illegible] sepoys of the 17th Bombay Infantry killed, and Captain Hughes and 14 sepoys of that regiment wounded. The enemy were so severely punished that they showed no signs of further hostility. The forces re-embarked for Aden on the 5th instant.

THE NAPIER MEMORIAL FUND.

An influential deputation waited upon the Lord Mayor (Alderman Sir Henry A. Issacs) at the Mansion House on Jan. 27 to ask his assistance in raising a fund for the provision of a suitable memorial in London of the late Field-Marshal Lord Napier of Magdala G. C. B., Constable of the Tower. Among those present were General Lord Chelmsford, G.C.B., General Lord Mark Kerr, K.C.B., Admiral Lord Alcester, G. C. B., General Sir Peter Lumsden, G.C.B., Alderman Sir R. N. Fowler, M.P., Alderman Sir Reginald Hanson (Master of the Merchant Taylors' Company), Mr. Sheriff Harris, Mr. G. W. Rusden, Mr. E. H. Lushington, Lieutenant-General Sir Martin Dillon, K.C.B., Mr. Roger Eykyn, Colonel Laurie, C.B., M.P., Major-General Sir Henry Green, K.C.S.I., Major-General Sir Owen Burne, K.C.S.I., General Sir Frederick, Chapman, G.C.B., General Sir Frederick Haines G.C.B., Mr. Amos Cave, Colonel J. A. Grant, C.B., C.S.I., Major-General Gordon Pritchard, C. B., R. E., Mr. Lowes Dickinson, Professor Flower, C.B., F. R. S., Colonel Prendergast Walsh, General Sir Lothian Nicholson, K. C. B., R. E. (Inspector-General of Fortifications), Mr. R. G. Hobbes, Major-General Sir F. Goldsmid, C.B., K.C.S.I., Mr. Francis W. Buxton, the Hon. H. A. Lawrence, Mr. Sligo de Pothonier, the Hon. C. Napier Lawrence, and Colonel Hozier. The Lord Mayor received the deputation in the saloon.

Lord Chelmsford, addressing the Lord Mayor, said on the part of that representative deputation he had to ask his lordship to open a subscription list at the Mansion House to secure funds to commemorate in a fitting manner the services to his country of the late Field-Marshal Lord Napier of Magdala. They would not—to one so well acquainted with the history of the country for the past half century—attempt to enter on the biography of that distinguished soldier. Suffice it that his work as an engineer, his deeds as a soldier, his counsel as a statesman, and his bearing as a man, secured for him not only the highest approbation of his Sovereign and the Parliament of this country, but also the admiration of foreign Powers, the devotion of the soldiers he led and loved so well, and the respect of his fellow-men. It was to commemorate such a character and to hand down such an example to posterity that they trusted to secure the Lord Mayor's valuabe assistance. (Cheers.)

The Lord Mayor said it would give him mournful pleasure to accede to the request of the deputation. He, in common with the citizens of London, could not fail to have admired the great services to his country of the late Field-Marshal. His own more intimate knowledge of him dated from the mayorality of his friend Sir Reginald Hanson, when he himself, being then Sheriff of London and Middlesex, attended Lord Napier's installation as Constable of the Tower. From that time until his death it had been his privilege to meet him very frequently, and he could not but be struck, not only with a sense of the great and commanding talents he possessed, but of his exquisite and charming modesty of character, of his kindness, his cordiality, his consideration for everyone but himself—in a word of his absolute self-abnegation. (Cheers.) He hoped the City of London and the country at large would always bear in mind the services of those who served their country, and among whom the name of Lord Napier of Magdala would always stand forth very prominently. He believed the citizens of London and the inhabitants of the metropolis would regret if from any want of response to a proposal such as that which had emanated from the deputation, there should be lacking a lasting memorial of the country's appreciation of the services of its lost hero, and therefore anything that he could do in his character of Lord Mayor or in his private capacity to assist that most excellent object, he would be delighted to do. (Cheers.) But he ventured, as a man of business, to suggest that they should strike while the iron was hot, and that they should lose no time, while the country was ringing with the praises of the illustrious Field-Marshal, in bringing the matter before his friends and admirers, whose name was legion. With that view he suggested that those present should form themselves into a committee (with power to add to their number) to take steps to advance the Napier of Magdala memorial in every possible way. (Cheers.)

Sir R. N. Fowler, M. P., moved that those present, with power to add to their number, should constitute a Mansion House Committee, as suggested by the Lord Mayor. In doing so he observed that he esteemed it a privilege to add his humble tribute to the memory of the illustrious soldier whose remains were laid to rest in St. Paul's Cathedral last week. Lord Napier was a man of whom the country had the greatest reason to be proud. His merits as a General had been borne testimony to by Lord Chelmsford, but he might be permitted to say that of the many eminent men whom he had ever seen, Lord Napier left upon his mind the feeling that he was the finest, the most courteous, the most perfect English gentleman whom it would be possible to imagine. The country would fail in its duty if it did not perpetuate the merits of him whom it had lost, and to whom it owed so deep and lasting a debt of gratitude. He thought that, as it was a national and not a merely local work, the mayors of the country might be asked to bring the Lord Mayor's appeal to the notice of their fellow-citizens.

General Lord Mark Kerr seconded the resolution, which was put and carried unanimously.

Admiral Lord Alcester proposed a vote of thanks to the Lord Mayor for the kind acquiescence he had given in the request of the deputation.

General Sir Lothian Nicholson, the Inspector-General of Fortifications, in seconding the vote, said he looked back to the time when, as a young soldier, he served under Lord Napier's command in India, and he therefore spoke with some experience of the admirable and able manner in which he discharged his duties. No one had a higher and loftier conception of duty than Lord Napier, but no one carried out that duty in a more modest, a more conciliatory, or a more faithful way than did he. A soldier's duty in life was to promote and advance the best interests of his country, and from that point of view no one certainly had done more for his country than had Lord Napier of Magdala. It was therefore fitting that they should appeal to civilians, equally with the army, to join in the memorial to one to whom they owed so much, and he believed that they would gratefully and cordially respond to the Lord Mayor's request.

The resolution was carried with acclamation.

The Lord Mayor, in reply, said if ever he entered upon a duty into which his whole heart was thrown, it was that which he undertook that day. They were all proud of the distinguished men who fought for their country, but especially so when a great Commander attracted to himself by his nobility of character, his sweetness of disposition, and his charming modesty of demeanour, the love, admiration, and respect of the whole community. Such a man was Lord Napier of Magdala, and of such a man they deserved and they intended to possess a lasting memorial. (Cheers.)

It was announced that an annoymous donor through the *Times* had promised a subscribtion of £1,000, that a lady had given £2,000, and Lord Brassy £100. Subscriptions will be received by the Lord Mayor at Mansion House.

LITTLE LORD FAUNTLEROY.

The *St. James's Gazette* contains a letter from Mrs. Hodgson Burnett in reply to the assertion that she had taken the main incidents and characters in "Little Lord Fauntleroy" from a book written by Miss Winthrop, who had sent the MS. of the work to Mrs. Burnett to read before it was published. Mrs. Burnett says the charge of plagiarism is "palpably false and audacious," for she had never read Miss Winthrop's book, and knew nothing of it beyond what she had gathered from a newspaper article. She adds: "I have not a shadow of a recollection of the lady's having written to me, and but that I know her type and its habits so well I should say at once that she never wrote to me at all. There are, it is true, modest and earnest strangers whose letters asking advice one always wishes to answer, and whom it would be one's pride and pleasure to aid in their work if it were possible, but they are not the persons who, having forced themselves and their literary wares upon a hard-worked man or woman upon whose time they have not the slightest claim, afterwards reward too lenient, indulgence by the bold use of it for their own advantage." Mrs. Burnett concludes, I have one confession to make. There is one person to whom I am slavishly indebted for all that 'Fauntleroy' is; but for that person the book never would (and never could) have been written. When it occurred to me to write it he was a small man of seven, with the sunniest, sweetest nature that ever made bright a little fellow's beauty. There is not a speech of Fauntleroy's which is not a plagiarism of his quaintness. He had an English mother, whom it was his pretty habit to call 'dearest,' and he had been born and had lived in America. It was his guileless frank freedom of manner, his entire friendliness with every human thing, and his delightful little excited political interests which suggested to me the idea of contrasting an innocent small Republican with an English class entirely opposite in type. Every day he unconsciously wrote Fauntleroy for me and, for all that is sweet, all that is childishly brave and loving, all that speaks from the pure, generous, unspoiled heart of a child, I must thank him alone, and so must every one who has been touched by the little story. If I had not plagiarised from life Cedric would not have lived.

GREAT BRITAIN AND PORTUGAL.

A national defence fund was started at a crowded meeting held at Lisbon on Thursday night, Jan. 23. The money raised is to be devoted to the building and purchase of men-of-war, ship's armour, weapons, and other material. The *Standard's* correspondent says:—It is needless to say that the patriots who were present surpassed themselves in the vigour and comprehensiveness of their attacks on Great Britain. A more practical feature of the meeting was the election of about 130 members of the committee, which includes the Cardinal-Patriarch of Lisbon, members of the nobility, and bankers, merchants, and others of the better class. The list is instructive as it shows that the irritation against England is not confined to the less intelligent and responsible Portuguese and is not very markedly on the wane.

The *Dia* of Lisbon announces that Major Serpa Pinto has been ordered by the Minister of Marine to proceed on a mission to Western Africa. This (the *Daily News* correspondent remarks) will keep out of the country a man who, if here, might turn out another Fonseca. Just now his absence is much safer than his presence.

The British Vice-Consul, Mr. A. J. Simes, a gentleman of British parentage, born in Lisbon, has resigned his position.

The newspapers of Lisbon are now publishing articles to the effect that the opposition to England may be carried too far. One journal states that agriculture in Portugal would suffer seriously if the country were deprived of coal and machinery from Great Britain. The *Economista* declares that some of the hostility of the Portuguese is opposed to a true appreciation of the real interests of their country.

Telegrams from Mozambique announce that the agreement made by the late Government with Lord Salisbury is being carried out as rapidly as possible by the local authorities. The new Cabinet at Lisbon is determined to adhere strictly to the engagements entered into with England by its predecessors.

Senor Barjona Freitas has been offered and has accepted the post of Portuguese Minister in London, vice Senor d'Antas. Senor Freitas is the recognised leader of the dynastic democratic party. It has been finally settled that Senhor d'Antas shall be transferred to Paris.

Capt. Castilho, of the Portuguese Navy, ex-Governor of Mozambique, will be appointed Naval Attache to the Portuguese Legation in London.

The political campaign throughout Portugal in view of the approaching general elections has commenced. The Progressists intend to put forward candidates in several constituencies against the Conservatives.

Bills proposing the most comprehensive reforms in the army and navy will be introduced by the Ministry at the opening of the Cortes. Several persons, who have hitherto not been prominently associated with politics, are expected to come forward at the forthcoming elections in the Liberal-Conservative interest.

The *Novoe Vremya* publishes a long and ostensibly well-informed letter on England and Portugal in Africa, which pretends to disclose the secret diplomatic significance of the dispute. The Portuguese difficulty is apparently having an effect on the general political situation of Europe, and there is, it is alleged, a serious rapprochement in view between Germany and France to oppose England in Africa by espousing the cause of Portugal. England's claim to Portuguese territory in Africa is explained to be entirely due to fear of German aggression. England's real enemy in Africa is represented to be Germany, with whom France is ready to join out of revenge for exclusion from Egypt.

Despite the rebuff given by the majority of the Portuguese journals, and even by the Portuguese Republicans, to the advances of the Spanish Press on the question of Iberian unity, the Spanish Republicans persisted in interpellating the Government on Monday on its attitude during the recent Anglo-Portuguese conflict. They ask the Government to combine with other European Powers in joint action to obtain better compliance with the Berlin Treaty, and advocate early negotiations for commercial and political alliances with Portugal as the first step towards Iberian unity. The Minister for Foreign Affairs expressed a hope that the Republican Deputy, Labra, would understand that considerations of international policy prevented him from giving any explanations about the views or intentions of the Spanish Government in reference to the Berlin Treaty and its application to the Anglo-Portuguese dispute. It would suffice to say that the Spanish Government had an equal friendship for both Powers, and would willingly do their best to restore harmony in their relations. Spain had never harboured the idea of any demonstration or concentration of troops on the frontiers of Portugal, because they always wished to respect the independence of that country. The Government fully concurred in all that the Deputy had said in favour of measures to make closer the relations between Spain and Portugal. The half-empty House and galleries (says the *Standard's* Madrid correspondent) showed the little interest which the question excites in the Spanish capital.

In reply to a Note of the Portuguese Government asking the signatory Powers of the Congo Treaty for their mediation in the Anglo-Portuguese difficulty (writes the Berlin correspondent of the *Daily News*), the Cabinets have given expression to their sympathy with the Monarchy, and also promised their good offices. They refused, however, to take any official and united step. We may therefore say that the answer was a polite but emphatic refusal to move in the matter.

The Naval Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth has been officially informed that the British Minister at Lisbon no longer desires the Admiralty yacht Enchantress to remain in attendance upon him, and the vessel has therefore been ordered to return to Portsmouth without delay.

The Lisbon correspondent of the *Cologne Gazette* was told the other day by M. Serpa Pimentel that nothing had been done by Portugal with reference to the dispute with England since the resignation of the Barros Gomes Ministry, but that the Government was now preparing to appeal to the Powers, including England, on the strength of the Treaty of Berlin. The idea of a conference had not been expressly rejected by the Powers. Meanwhile, Portugal would try to arrange matters with England. Telegraphing yesterday, the same correspondent states that since receiving England's ultimatum Portugal has not been in negotiation with England or any of the Powers.

The Duke of Fife's speech on the 29th ult. at the Mansion House, somewhat agreeing with the telegram of the 23rd from London published in the *Independance Belge* and received in Lisbon, which stated that Captain Brackenbury sails for South Africa to organise an armed force to occupy the territories of the Shire and Zambesi, has caused a sensation on the part of the Press, which considers it another act of plunder and piracy.

In an article upon the Anglo-Portuguese dispute, the *Novoe Vremya* raises the question whether it would not be advisable for the European Powers to take steps to check the extension of British domination in Africa. "Such action," says the journal, "would favour German colonisation on that continent, and would thus also advance Russia's own interests by creating a counterpoise to British power and diverting to Africa the tide of German emigration at present directed in excess towards Western Russia, where it is a detriment and even a danger to Russia."

THE FEAR OF LEPROSY.

A correspondent writes:—There is an unreasonable fear of the immediate and sudden contagiousness of leprosy. A story reaches us from America of a reputed leper who was detained in quarantine at St. Louis, and on his friends protesting against his detention the man was produced in court by the Health Commissioner, at which half the spectators rushed from the court in horror. Such fears are absurd. A scarlet-fever patient would be much more dangerous. When in Madeira a few years since, I visited the leper hospital at Funchal and examined the patients with much interest. They were repulsive-looking objects certainly, but they did not seem unhappy; and it must be remembered that pain is not a frequent symptom of leprosy, the most destructive form of the disease being anaesthetic or painless. Leprosy is communicated by means of bacilli; and thus it is important, in order to check the spread of the disease, to insist on the separation of the stricken from the healthy. All that is possible should be done by means of generous gifts of pictures, books, flowers, gardens, and music, to mitigate the cruelty of the fate which condemns them to travel slowly to the grave by the way of a pitiless and incurable disease.

Advice to Mothers.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from the pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers every, where at 1s ½ per bottle. Wholesale oy the Anglo. American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

ROUND THE WORLD IN 72¼ DAYS.

When Jules Verne published his wonderful romance, "Round the World in Eighty Days," the reading portion of the public looked upon any realisation of his idea as a sheer impossibility. What will the clever ones say when they learn that a woman—a young woman, whose public character, according to an account which we lately published, is not the most estimable—bids fair to perform the feat in 73½ days. A telegram from New York, of date 21st January, states that Nellie Bly — not the original lady who shut her eye, but another who is very wide-awake —arrived at San Francisco on the morning of that day, and the *New York World* will be in the seventh heaven of delight at the news. This go-ahead journal, determined to beat the imaginative record of the French novelist, and lick creation, by having the tour done in less than 75 days, dispatched a young lady, named Nellie Bly, a well-known contributor to its sensational columns, to attempt the difficult task. She left New York at 9 o'clock, 40 minutes, thirty seconds—to be exact—on the 14th November, when the steamer Augusta Victoria left her dock, bearing the intrepid Nellie down the bay. The following was the itinerary provided by the *World* for its courageous correspondent:—Leave New York, November 14, at 9-40 30 a.m.; arrive at Southampton, 2 a.m., November 22; arrive in London, November 23; arrive at Brindisi, November 25; arrive at Aden, December 3 (she arrived on the 1st December); arrive at Colombo, December 10; arrive at Penang, December 16; arrive at Singapore, December 18; arrive at Hong-Kong, December 25; leave Hong-Kong for Yokohama (Japan), December 28; leave Yokohama, *via* Pacific Mail, January 9, 1890; arrive at San Francisco, 22nd January; due at New York, January 27. Miss Bly has arrived at San Francisco a day before her time, the Oceanic having apparently excelled itself to oblige a lady. She would leave San Francisco at 8 p.m. on the evening of the 21st, *via* the Central Pacific, Union Pacific, Chicago and North-Western, and probably the Pennsylvania lines for New York City. If the road is clear, and neither broken bridges, nor snow, nor other accidents of any kind bar the progress of the trains—there are a number of sizeable "ifs" here—she will be safely landed in the Jersey City Station of the Pennsylvania line a few minutes before 7 p.m. January 26; and if the ferry moves in perfect rhythm with the rest of the trip, the female Phineas Fogg will step ashore at Corlandt Street at about seven o'clock, having accomplished the journey in 2 hours 40 minutes less than 73½ days!

A great deal depends on the minutes and seconds, as the *New York World* has offered for the nearest guesser of the exact time taken for the journey a free trip to Europe, including first-class Transatlantic passages, railroad fares and hotel bills for a week in London, another week in Paris, and a run down to Rome. The trip can be modified, however, to meet the wishes of the successful guesser. Nellie's arrival in New York will be timed by a chronometer to the fraction of a second. If she arrives by the New York Central, time will be taken the instant her foot touches the station platform. If she reaches New York city by ferry-boat on the North River, time will be taken the instant she passes from the gang-plank to the ferry dock.

It is interesting to know that at Amiens Miss Bly was met at the station by Jules Verne and his wife, the latter "kissing Nellie on either cheek (French fashion) with as much cordiality as though she were welcoming home a long absent daughter. Jules Verne limped along after his cheery little wife, and was equally cordial in his greeting." So writes Nellie, adding that the novelist remarked:—

"You Americans are very extraordinary people, more extraordinary than I ever imagined or described. I have taken so much interest in your trip that I would have gone to Calais to meet you if it had been possible; but I have not been able to make a railway journey for four years now. I cannot enter a train. I was not even able to go to Paris to see the Exhibition, nor, what would have interested me more, to meet your famous Edison.

It seemed hard to understand what Jules Verne meant by saying that he was not able to undertake a railway journey. He did not look like an invalid. Although his hair is quite white, Jules Verne has none of the caducity of old age about him. His colour is florid, his voice firm and strong, and his eyes are bright as beacons. "Nevertheless," he said, when I remarked how well he looked, "I am an invalid. I was shot at four years ago by a nephew of mine—a capital fellow, who used to be very fond of me, and to whom I was devoted. He came down from Paris one day to pay me a visit. Ten minutes after we had met he drew a revolver, and, without a word of warning, fired at me twice. He had gone stark mad and is now in an asylum. I was wounded in the leg by one of the bullets, and the wound has never properly healed. It still bleeds at times. Any fatigue or excessive jolting is exceedingly dangerous."

"What do you think," I asked, "of this idea of a young girl endeavouring to beat your fictitious record in a journey around the world?"

"I think it is extremely original," he answered, "even for Americans."

Another lady who left New York at the same time as Nellie—going the round the reverse way—is now speeding across the Atlantic in the Bothnia.

Miss Bly (said a later message) arrived at New York on Saturday afternoon, having completed her tour round the world in seventy-two days six hours, beating the record.

THE UNCOVENANTED SERVICE AT HOME.

The *Overland Mail* is requested to state for the information of friends in India that the arrangements for a public dinner in London of the Indian European Civil Servants (Non-Civilian) and their Parliamentary and other friends are advancing favourably. The date has now been fixed for March 14, at the Hotel Metropole, it having been found impossible to organise the demonstration before the Session opens, and a strong expression of feeling in favour of awaiting Mr. Seymour King's return having been elicited. The Civil Engineers' Association, of which Mr. H. A. Greig is secretary, is working cordially with the London Committee of what it has been decided, for the present, to continue in Great Britain to call The Uncovenanted Civil Service Association. The number of subscribers has already nearly reached hundred, and the contemplated number of guests, among whom it is expected will be some Peers, several M.P.'s, and a fair sprinkling of representative men from the other Services, exceeds seventy. We believe that one of the most eminent members of the European Service will be present and speak. Much encouragement is derived among the friends of the Service from the reports received of the energetic action of the Service on the Bombay side, and the telegram reporting the influential meeting in the Bombay Town Hall has given general satisfaction. It has been felt all along that the Bombay side was not being worked as it might have been. It is to be hoped that the Poona Committee will look alive, and cordially throw in its energies with the new Bombay organisation, which must now necessarily take a leading place in the working of the movement in the Western Presidency. The London Committee also appeals to the various branches in India to make a strong effort to place it financially in a fair position to carry on the contest during the ensuing Session. Mr H. A. O'Donnell has rejoined the London Committee.

The recent establishment of a branch of the Uncovenanted Civil Service Association in Dublin has provoked the *Freeman's Journal* to attack, in its choicest manner, the unlucky "pensioners" whom it imagines to be conspiring in England to rob the 'wretched Indian taxpayer."

"To plunder the Orient and return to the West at the age of forty," is the ideal of the Uncovenanted Service which the *Freeman's Journal* holds up to ridicule. As the length of service is thirty-five years, observes the *Overland Mail*, the writer evidently imagines that the Secretary of State buys up unhappy infants and exports them to India in cradles. On the strength of such judicial comments as these the *Freeman's Journal* "hopes that not one Irish member will sanction the demand."

The joint dinner of the Indian Uncovenanted and Civil Engineers' Associations is to take place at the Hotel Metropole on Friday, March 14, says the well-informed correspondent on Anglo-Indian matters in the *Manchester Guardian* of Jan. 29. Among the latest adherents of the movement is the "stalwart" member for Elgin and Nairn, Mr. Seymour Keay, who has just been fraternising at a public gathering in Hyderabad with Mr. King, the Tory member for Central Hull and Parliamentary spokesman for the Indian services. The active support of two such undoubted friends of what Sir John Gorst would call the "poor ryot" as Mr. Bradlaugh and Mr. Keay is regarded by the friends of the Uncovenanted officials as a very encouraging sign and one likely to have an important effect when the House of Commons is asked, as it will be asked during the coming session, to appoint a special committee.

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LORD WOLSELEY ON THE BRITISH ARMY.

In the February number of *Harper's Magazine* appears an interesting and valuable article "On the Standing Army of Great Britain" from the pen of General Lord Wolseley. On the subject of our soldiers' dress, his lordship writes as follows:—

"For the hard marching and many bodily exercises which fall to the soldier's lot on active service, our army was more suitably dressed in the reigns of William III. and of Queen Anne than it has been generally this century. We have lately done something to improve our style of soldier's dress, but no men tied up as ours are in tightly-fitting tunics can do a satisfactory day's work during war. We dress our sailors for the work they have to do, but we still cling to a theatrical style of garments for the soldier. There are, however, some difficulties attached to this question of dress in an army raised as ours is, on a system of voluntary enlistment. We must make the soldier's clothing acceptable to the men who have to wear it, and, strange to say, they like very tightly-fitting coats and trousers to swagger about in with their sweethearts. They like those ridiculous forage-caps stuck on the side of their heads, and which are no protection from either sun or rain. The change hoped for generally is that we should have two costumes—one for active service and field manœuvres, of the colour we use in India—it is a light tawny, resembling that of the hare—and fitting very easily everywhere, especially about the throat; the other, scarlet and very smart, and ornamented with braids and buttons as at present, to satisfy the young soldier and his 'Mary Ann.' In all our recent little wars we have used a special dress made for the occasion, and what we now want is to make that special dress the undress uniform of the army. Is there anyone outside a lunatic asylum who would go on a walking tour, or shoot in the backwoods of prairies, trussed and dressed as the British soldier is? This applies to all ranks, for I confess to a feeling that the dressed-up monkey on a barrel organ bears a strong resemblance to the British general in his meaningless cocked hat and feathers of the last century, and in his very expensive coat, besmeared both before and behind with gold lace."

Lord Wolseley is a strong advocate for the better payment of the private soldier. "We now obtain as many recruits as we require, and they are quite as good as those we used to obtain thirty years ago, or at any period during this century. No one can have a higher opinion of our rank and file than I have. Recollections of their daring valour when greatly out-numbered, their un complaining endurance, unquestioning obedience and their devotion to Queen and country, endear them to me with the strongest ties. It is because of my regard and affection for them, as well as on public grounds, that I long to see all bad characters, and those who have no love for their trade, driven from the army. But to enable this to be done, a solid increase to the pay of the private soldier is indispensable. Without such increase we can never hope to compete for the best men in the open labour market.... If we now could only offer as pay and rations what the United States soldier receives, a far larger number of eligible men would seek to enlist, and we could then afford to be more fastidious and particular as regards the health, strength, moral qualities, and social position of those we enlist. Such a proposal would, of course, shock the regular Treasury official; but I verily believe it would, in the long run, pay the nation hand over hand to do so. Not only would such a system provide us with a far more efficient army than any we have had since Cromwell's time, but in the end it would be an economical plan. We should save large sums in both our hospitals and prisons. Fewer men would be annually enlisted with such weak constitutions that they break down in the first year's training, or are sent home early in their career as invalids from foreign stations, to fill our hospitals and increase our pension list. We should have far fewer men in prisons all over the world, for we would enlist no suspicious characters, and a bad man found out would be at once discharged. I am certain it would pay us well to give every soldier at home and abroad, when at his duty, sixpence a day at least in addition to his present pay, and to make his barracks comfortable by lighting and heating them properly. This is a big question, but it is one which well deserves the serious attention of the people, and unless they take it up seriously, no Ministry is ever likely to do so."

In the course of a long article, which will well repay careful perusal throughout, there occurs the following suggestive observation:—"I do not profess to enter upon the strength of the military forces maintained by Canada, Australia, and our other colonies, but they are of great importance. Their importance will be fully recognised by the world whenever God in his mercy is pleased to send us a statesman wise enough and great enough to federate and consolidate into one united British Empire all the many lands and provinces which acknowledge Queen Victoria as their Sovereign."

THE AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE.

An influential meeting was held on Wednesday, Jan. 29, at the Mansion House, under the presidency of the Lord Mayor, "to consider questions affecting the welfare of African races in connection with the International Conference at Brussels."

The Lord Mayor read the following letter from M. Edmond Van Estvelde, who, writing from Brussels on behalf of the King of the Belgians, said:—"Le Roi me charge d'exprimer sa vive sympathie pour l'objet du meeting qui se tiendra sous la presidence du Lord Mayor. Sa Majeste, consciente des maux qu'entrainent pour les populations natives, l'usage des armes a feu et l'abus des boissons spiritueuses, a deja ordonne, dans les limites aujourd'hui possible, des mesures pour enrayer ce commerce malfaisant dans ses territoires du Congo. Elle sait, toutefois, que de telles mesures pour etre completement efficaces, doivent etre prises de commun accord par toutes les Puissances ayant des possessions en Afrique, et elle se plait a esperer que cet accord si desirable resultera des deliberations de la Conference pour la repression de la traite reunie en ce moment a Bruxelles."

Lord Granville proposed—"That this meeting expresses its hearty thanks to His Majesty the King of the Belgians for having convened the International Conference now assembled at Brussels to consider measures for the suppression of slavery and the slave trade in Africa, and questions connected herewith, and its earnest hope that the measures to be proposed by the Conference may largely conduce to prevention of the appalling evils from which the natives of that continent at present suffer."

The Duke of Fife, in seconding the resolution, said he was entirely in sympathy with the objects of the Aborigines' Protection Society. The British South African Company, of which he was a vice-president, had determined—was, in fact, pledged—to act in the spirit of the resolution. One of his colleagues would soon start for Brussels to attend the conference and have an interview with the King of the Belgians, who was very anxious to exchange views with the British South African Company with regard to matters affecting the Congo State as well as the society.

Sir Robert Fowler supported the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. W. S. Caine, M. P., proposed, and spoke in support of, the following resolution:—"That in the opinion of this meeting it is essential to the success of the work aimed at by the Conference that effective steps be taken for the removal of two prominent causes of injury to native races in Africa; the one, the indiscriminate supply to them of European arms and other munitions of war, by which internecine strife is encouraged, and the weaker tribes are made victims of the stronger; the other, the traffic in alcoholic liquors, by which the people are grievously degraded, exposed to increased risks of conquest and enslavement, and rendered incapable of receiving the benefits of legitimate commerce and civilisation."

Mr. McArthur, M. P., in seconding the resolution, spoke warmly against the evils of the introduction of alcoholic liquors, as did also Commander Cameron, who said that sad results to the African population followed the introduction of arms among the natives. In some parts the whole of the population had been destroyed in consequence of firearms being imported into the country.

Sir. T. Fowell Buxton and others having spoken in support of the objects of the meeting, the resolution was adopted, and it was further decided to send copies of the resolution to the King of the Belgians, Lord Salisbury, and Her Majesty's Minister at the Belgian Court.

Two addresses have been sent by the Notables of Crete to the Secretary of the Imperial Palace at Constantinople, setting forth that in consequence of the wise measures adopted by the Sultan the dangerous consequences which might have followed from the late regrettable events in the island had been averted, and tranquillity had been restored to a degree never before known.

The Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap.—Pure, mild, and emollient.—This essentially complexion soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence has a soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency, is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the toilet and the bath. Indispensable for children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all chemists.—Agents, Treacher and Co., Bombay.

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

FRANCE.

The Boulangists held a dinner on Monday at the Salle Wagram to celebrate the anniversary of General Boulanger's election for Paris on Jan. 27, 1889. Some two thousand people were present. M. Laguerre made a speech, in which he predicted that the two hundred and forty-five thousand Parisian voters who this day last year elected General Boulanger as deputy for the capital of France will, at the Municipal Elections to be held here shortly, and at the election to fill the seats of the invalidated Boulangist Deputies, again make their voices heard. He added: "If those two hundred and forty-five thousand electors think as they did on Jan. 27, 1889, let them rise first with their voting tickets, then with other arms if necessary, and Paris will once more have liberated the country."

The French Government have again modified their position towards the Egyptian Conversion Scheme. Some time ago they expressed a willingness to consent to the scheme on two conditions. The first was that there should be established a technical commission, including at least two Frenchmen, to superintend and examine the proposals for the employment of the £E800,000 placed by the Treasury at the disposal of the Department of Public Works. The second condition was that a reserve fund should be formed for the requirements of the army and the police. As, however, the Egyptian authorities rejected the first condition, France did not persist in it, and she now proposes that the works in question should be examined and superintended by the Public Debt Office. As regards the second question, the proposal to form a reserve fund for the army and police, the Egyptian Government show an inclination to a compromise. They are prepared to enter into an agreement to devote a quarter of the reserve fund to the necessities of public security, or rather, to speak more exactly, not to expend it on the other services.

The Chamber did not meet on Tuesday (28th ult.), the whole afternoon being devoted to the nomination by the Bureaux of a committee of fifty-five to which all Customs Bills are to be referred. Committees usually consist of eleven members, one being nominated by each of the eleven Bureaux into which the Deputies are monthly divided by lot, but the Budget Committee is thirty-three strong, and last week M. Meline, the Protectionist leader, carried a motion for referring the maize duty and all Customs Bills to a committee of fifty-five. His avowed intention was that this committee should investigate the commercial treaty system concurrently with the investigation promised by the Government before the denunciation of the treaties at the end of this year and their expiration at the end of next year, but he had to abandon this part of his scheme, and the committee is not expected to play any important role.

M. Leon Say delivered an able speech in the Bureau to which he belongs. He strongly deprecated duties on raw materials as prejudicial to exports, and he pointed out that a high duty on foreign maize, for example, would injure distillers and agriculturists who rear poultry, pigs, and horses on it. He urged that an import duty on wool or silk would similarly injure Roubaix and Lyons, whereas Roubaix, with liberal legislation, might become the centre of the woolen trade. To shut out imports, he insisted, was to put a stop to exports. As to commercial treaties, he adhered to his grandfather's view that a nation should be guided by its own interest alone in fixing tariff, and not by a fancied reciprocity, though treaties had the advantage of preventing constant change of duties at the caprice of Parliaments—and advantage in certain circumstances valuable, but it was not advantageous to be fixed on the old forms by treaties like those of 1860.

M. Say was one of the five members elected by his Bureau, but the general result (says the *Times* correspondent) is that the committee consists of eight decided Free-traders, nine pliable Free-traders, ten moderate Protectionists, and twenty-eight decided Protectionists. This Protectionist triumph was to be foreseen, the alliance between the manufacturing and the agriculturist Protectionists being firmly established, and M. Meline is expected to be chairman of the committee. According to present appearances the commercial treaties will all come to an end two years hence.

The journal *Paris* confirms the statement that the judicial inquiry into the case of the Societe des Metaux has been concluded, but denies that any warrants or summonses have been issued in connection with the affair. The journal adds that the order of the examining magistrate will not be made before Feb. 5, and that the names of the parties to be brought before the Correctional Tribunal of Police will not be known before that date.

M. Drumont, the leader in the Anti-Semetic agitation now begun in France, repudiates the notion that the movement is in the nature of a religious war. Gen. Boulanger, it is stated, strongly disapproves the intervention of the Anti-Semetic party in the Boulangist movement. He has written to M. Laur disapproving of his coalition with M. Edmond Drumont, and has announced his intention to issue a manifesto against the Anti-Semetic agitation should it be necessary, M. Laur, M. Deroulede, and some other members insist on continuing the campaign, while MM. Naquet, Laugley, and others threaten to resign unless it is abandoned.

The French Chamber has unanimously voted 1,120,000f. for improved bedding for the army.

GERMANY.

The Reichstag on Jan. 24 passed the Budget in its entirety, together with the Bill authorising a loan on account of expenditure for the military, naval, railway, post, and telegraph services, the only dissentient votes being those of the Social Democrats.

The Reichstag was closed on Saturday, 25th ultimo, after a memorable debate, that resulted in the rejection of the Socialist Bill which had been engaging the attention of the Chamber for some days previously. Particular interest was given to their debate by a speech delivered by Prince Carolath-Schonaich, an Imperialist or Free Conservative, speaking, as he was careful to explain, more in his own name than in that of his party. He said he was willing to grant the Government all it wanted in respect to the Bill except the expulsion clause; and he proceeded to instance several cases where, according to the statement of Herr Dietz, a Social Democrat deputy, the police had made a great abuse of their arbitrary powers. In one case a Hamburg senator had suppressed a print (not edited by a man of Social Democratic opinions) for reproducing a poem in glorification of a poor English labourer who had sacrificed his life in saving from destruction a whole railway train. This poem was interpreted by the authorities as tending to stir up class hatred, so the senator in question not only forbade the appearance of the journal in which it appeared, but also sent for the publisher and threatened him with a cudgelling if he did the like again. Another case which had also been brought to the notice of the Reichstag by Herr Dietz was, said Prince Carolath, a much more painful one. From the printing press of Zurich, of which so many emanations had been burned and confiscated by the German police, there had issued some time ago a pamphlet entitled "Mitregenten und fremde Hande in Deutschland" (*i.e.*, Co-regents and Alien Interference in Germany), which contained covert attacks against certain august English ladies (the Queen and her daughter, the German Crown Princess) and their alleged meddling with the affairs of Germany. The pamphlet had been attributed, said Herr Dietz, to a certain "Ernst," living in Coburg or Gotha (meaning the Duke), but, though it contained most insulting matter of the kind referred to, it had never been confiscated, or any attempt made to prosecute its author, which was a proof, Herr Dietz had argued, that the authorities dispensed justice with a partial hand.

The final division was taken, and the bill was rejected by a majority of 70, the figures being 168 against the measure and 98 for it.

The House then dissolved and subsequently met in the White Hall of the Castle, where the session was closed by a Speech from the Throne. Everybody believed that this speech would be a great political event; but, as a matter of fact, the Emperor confined himself to thanking the Reichstag for its activity and loyal devotion. Referring to the work of social reform, his Majesty said:—

"On these foundations it will be possible to build higher, in order to procure the working classes the certainty that the legislative authorities have a warm heart for their just interests and wishes; and that their situation can be rendered a satisfactory one only on the way of peaceful and legal order. It is my dearest wish and hope that the next Reichstag, going hand in hand with the allied Governments, may succeed in creating effective legal forms for the improvements necessary in this field. I deem it my grave and exalted task to work for the fulfilment of this hope."

DISQUIET IN THE BALKANS.

THE SERVIAN ARMAMENTS.

An authoritative official denial was given on Tuesday (28th ult.) to some sensational reports published in the Opposition press with regard to the mobilisation of the army, the reappointment of General Horvatovic to the active list, the immediate summoning of the Skuptschina for the purpose of having a mobilisation credit voted and finally the fortification of Zaitchar on account of an alleged concentration of Bulgarian troops. The military measures of the Government are, it is further declared, confined to the regular completion of the Servian Artillery force, for which purpose a supplementary credit has been asked of the Skuptschina.

The *Times* Vienna correspondent states that the Servian Government have resolved to supply the army with the Mannlicher repeating rifle, and will ask the Skuptschina to vote two million francs for this purpose. The money will be given reluctantly, but in view of the discontent prevailing in the service, the Government have deemed it politic to ask for the grant.

The Turkish authorities have expelled 1310 Servian subjects from the Sandjak of Novi-Bazar. This is the first response of the Ottoman Government to recent articles in the Servian official Press inciting Serbs to rebel against Turkish and Austrian rule.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* states that the Bulgarian Government, feeling compelled to regard the action of Servia in declining to conclude any treaty of commerce as unfriendly, has decided to fortify the Bulgarian frontier along the valley of the Timok. Works are to be begun immediately at Widdin and Coula. It is announced that the Bulgarian Government has sent an answer to the Russian Note, which protested against the loan concluded with the Landerbank. This reply is in the form of a Note to the Porte, and it denies that the Bulgarian Government infringed the Berlin Treaty by borrowing money and pledging the receipts of the Bulgarian railways as security. The Note ends by expressing regret that the international relations of Bulgaria should be allowed to remain in an unsatisfactory condition, but it confides in the equity of Bulgaria's suzerain, the Sultan, and professes to feel assured that His Majesty will not suffer the Russian protest to introduce any fresh complications in the affairs of the Principality.

RUSSIA.

A telegram has been received in Paris from St. Petersburg stating that the Convention for the Conversion Loan of five hundred million francs has been signed. Messrs. Hope and Co., Messrs. Baring Brothers, and the French group of financial establishments are to take three hundred and sixty million francs.

Complaints have been received from Meshed that English goods are driving Russian out of the market.

With regard to the statement that, at the request of Lord Salisbury, Colonel Everett abandoned his plan of giving a lecture at Aldershot on "England's Future Battlefield in Asia," the *St. Petersburg Gazette* approves of Lord Salisbury's interference. It says "Russia had lately given so many proofs of her genuine love for peace that there was no cause to call forth Russian indignation. Colonel Everett belongs to the class of publicists, like Professor Vambery and Mr. Charles Marvin, who regard a crusade against Russia as their principal task."

THE INDIAN OPIUM TRADE.

Until English reformers have succeeded in alienating hops and barley from the breweries and distilleries of this country they need not hope to take the poppies out of the Indian fields. The Government of India depends to a large extent for its revenue upon the sale of opium, manufactured under the most strict supervision and sent into the Chinese market in the best condition. At Bishop Wilberforce's meeting a petty question of tens of millions of revenue affecting the comfort and happiness of hundreds of millions of our fellow subjects could hardly be expected to be taken into account. But there are some points which ought to have been remembered. It has been proved, for example, beyond doubt that Eastern people who take opium are much less subject to leprosy than others who do not. It is also certain that the Chinese will have opium, and, if they do not get their supplies from factories managed on scientific principles in India, they will have it deteriorated and adulterated elsewhere. Abolish opium-dens by all means, but make some distinction between an alleviation and a blessing, and an abuse and a curse.—*Daily Graphic.*

THE FORTH BRIDGE.

The Marchioness of Tweeddale on Friday (Jan. 24) distinguished herself as an engine-driver on an occasion with which she may well be proud to have her name connected—the running of the first passenger train over the Forth Bridge, the greatest in the world. The total length of this viaduct is over 1½ mile—8296 feet; but its magnitude as an engineering feat depends on its marvellous spans, two of which are 1700 feet, or nearly a third of a mile. The nearest approach to this achievement is to be found in the Brooklyn Bridge, New York, where the greatest span is, however, only 1595 feet, while the total length of the bridge is under 6000 feet. The Victoria Bridge at Montreal and the Tay Bridge are longer bridges, but in span the Montreal Bridge does not exceed 330 feet, while the Tay Bridge's greatest span is but 245 feet. Some idea may be formed of the size of the Forth Bridge by remembering that it is more than six times the length of the bridge at Charing-cross, and that its main spans are eleven times larger than the biggest span of the Charing-cross structure. The bridge will greatly shorten the journey to and from the north of Scotland. The arrangements for the opening of the Forth Bridge by the Prince of Wales on March 4 have now been provisionally completed by the directors.

THE ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL-MALL, JAN. 24.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

The promotion of Lieut.-Col. A. Logan, notified in the *Gazette* of Jan. 3, 1890, is in succession to Col. D. V. Shortland (late Madras.)

The promotion of Lieut.-Col. H. T. T. Sandes, notified in the *Gazette* of Jan. 3, 1890, is in succession to Lieut.-Col. C. E. B. Leacock.

Capt. W. A. G. Saunders to be Maj., vice M. Wynell-Mayow, retired.

Capt. S. V. Thornton has been seconded for service as an Adjt. of Auxiliary Forces.

To be Captains—Capt. W. H. Cummings, from the Seconded List, vice C. C. Sankey, seconded for service as an Adjt. of Auxiliary Forces; Lieut. R. A. Vigne, vice W. A. G. Saunders, promoted; Capt. W. Eliot, from the Seconded List, vice E. G. Edwards, seconded for service as a Professor at the Royal Military College, Kingston, Canada; Lieut. A. F. Montanaro, from the Seconded List, in succession to Maj. T. S. Baldock, who is holding an extra-regimental appointment; Lieut. M. L. Carleton, vice H. G. Birch, seconded for service as an Adjt. of Auxiliary Forces.

Lieut. C. T. Bell is seconded for service in the Indian Ordnance Department.

Lieut. A. E. J. Perkins is seconded for service with the Punjaub Frontier Force.

Lieut. R. St. G. Gorton is seconded for service with the Punjaub Frontier Force.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Lieut.-Col. and Col. C. A. Lyon-Campbell, upon completion of five years' service as a Regimental Lieut. Col., is placed on retired pay.

Lieut.-Col. W. H. Rathborne from half-pay, to be Lieut.-Col., vice Col. C. A. Lyon-Campbell.

Capt. E. W. Cotter to be Maj., vice L. Darwin, retired.

Capt. J. E. Edmonds to be Capt., vice E. W. Cotter.

MEMORANDA.

Lieut.- and Col. E. V. Boyle, Royal Artillery, retires on retired pay.

Lieut-Col. H. M. Burgess, Royal Artillery, to be Cols.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Jan. 28.

6th Dragoon Guards—Capt W. E. Phillips has been seconded for service with the Ordnance Store Department.

LINE BATTALIONS.

The Royal Warwickshire Regt—Lieut. W. E Tomkins has been seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps. Supernumerary Lieut. G. Caldecott, who has ceased to be a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps, to be Lieut., vice W. F. Tomkins.

The South Wales Borderers.—Supernumerary Sec. Lieut. T. S. Marquis, who has ceased to be a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps, to be Sec. Lieut. in succession to Lieut. W. H. W. A. Foster, resigned. The appointment to a Sec. Lieutenancy of Queen's India Cadet T. E. Madden, from the Royal Military College, which was notified in the *Gazette* of Oct. 22, 1889, is cancelled.

The King's Own Scottish Borderers.—Lieut. P. Wildman-Lushington to be Capt., in succession to Maj. E. W. W. Dering, who holds an extra-regimental appointment; Lieut. H. T. Pritchard has been seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

The Cameronians (Scottish Rifles.)—Lieut. P. Z. Cox has been seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

The York and Lancaster Regt.—Lieut. W. McG Armstrong has been seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

Seaforth Highlanders (Ross-shire Buffs, the Duke of Albany's.)—The promotions to the rank of Lieut. to complete establishment of Sec. Lieuts. G. M. Lumsden, A.C.D. Baillie, and J. A. Wilson, which were notified in the *Gazette* of Sept 17, 1889, are antedated to Sept. 4, 1889. Lieut. J. A. Wilson has been seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

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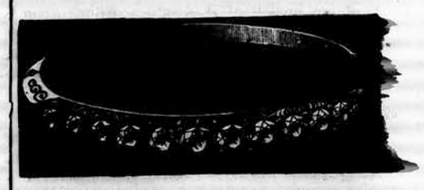

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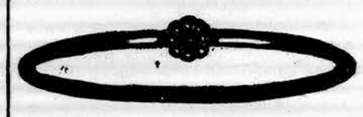

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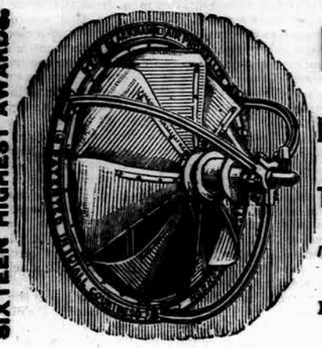

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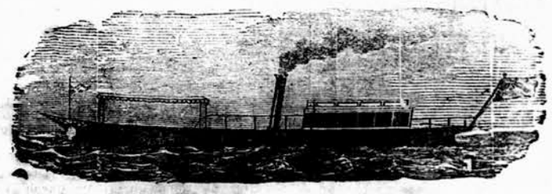

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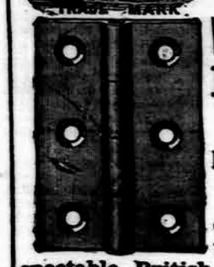

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